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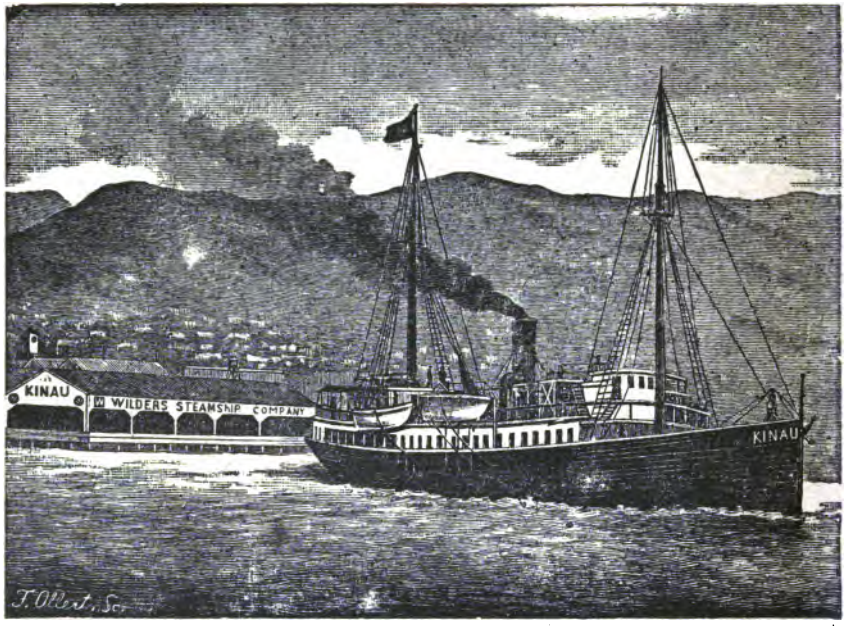

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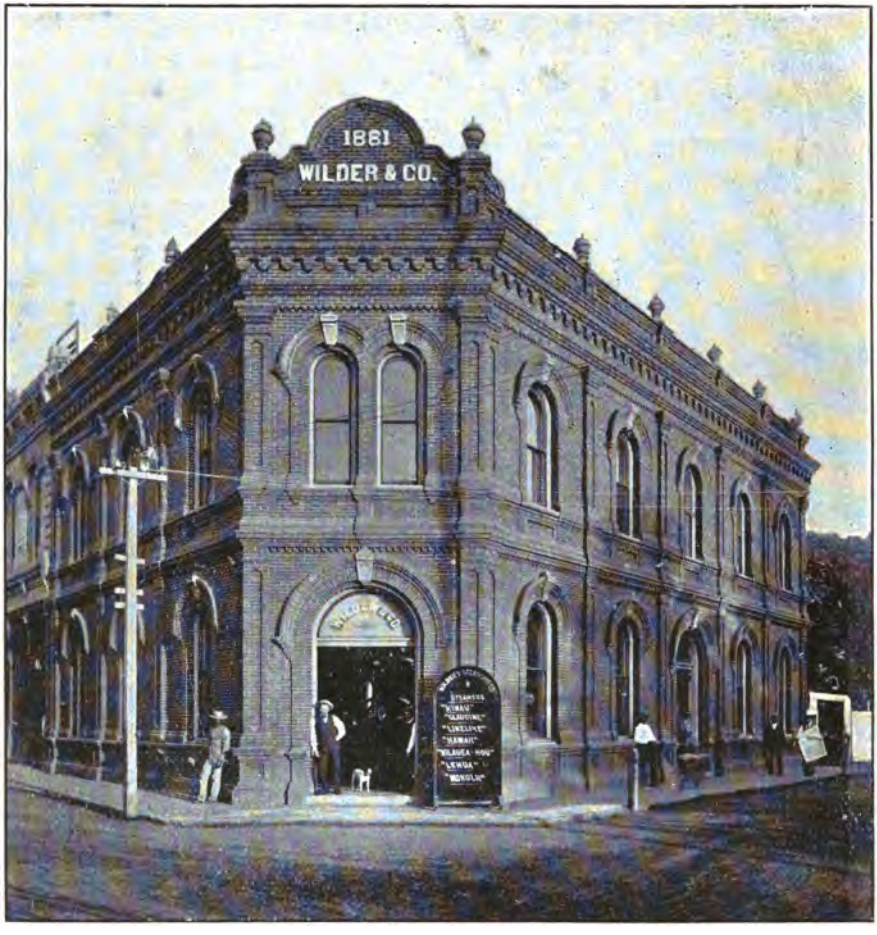

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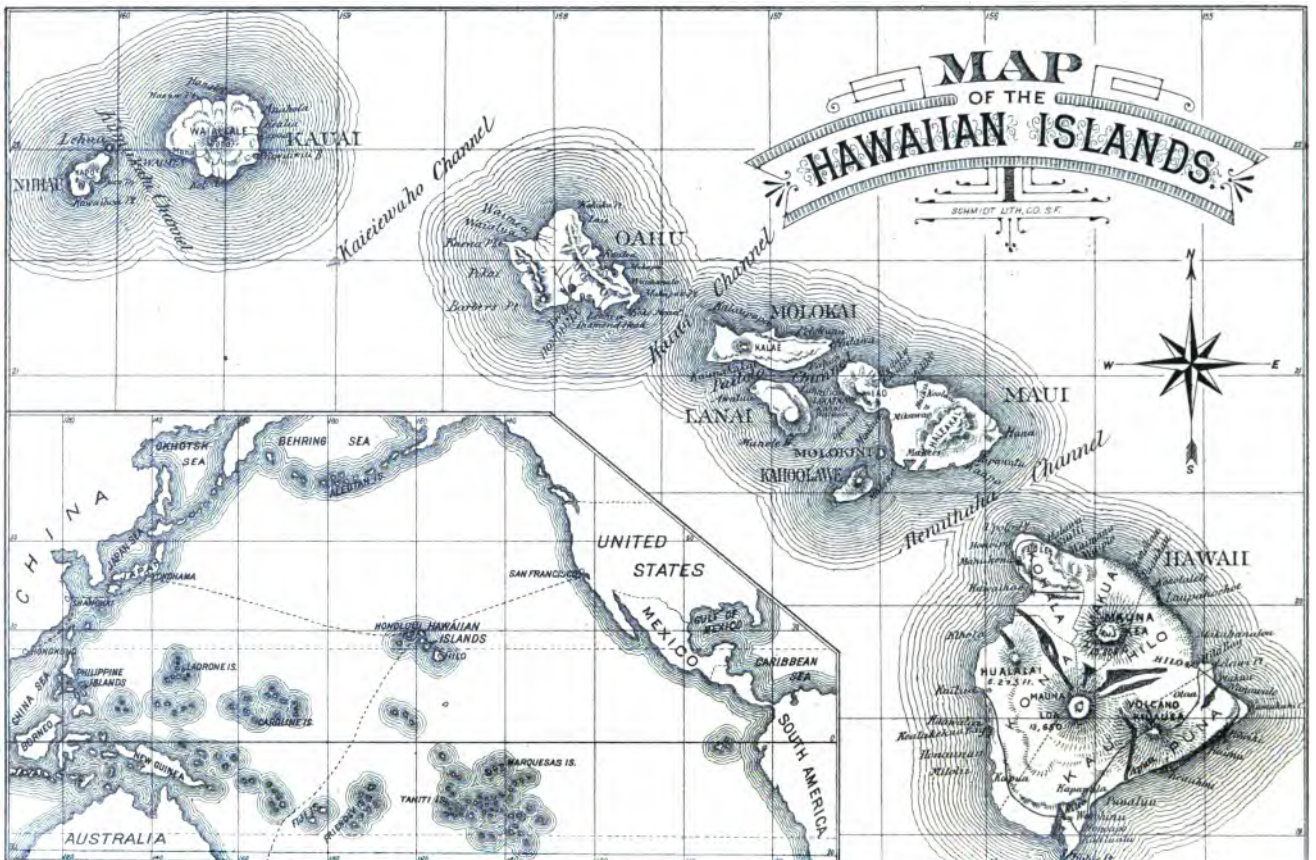
In his Message to Congress in 1888, President Cleveland said:—"In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded from over our Pacific borders, no features present stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographic position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity."

"A cable will certainly one day be laid between the Pacific coast of the United States and Japan," says a recent writer. "The route for a message is at present intolerably long and very expensive. A merchant who has to pay $5 a word, studies a code-book very carefully and sends just as few words as possible. From San Francisco or any other port the message has to be flashed to New York, thence to England or France, and then across Europe and under tropical seas to China and then to Japan. Thus the message travels about 20,000 miles and over a half-dozen cables, when a trans-Pacific cable would only be 4,000 or 5,000 miles long. The Sandwich Islands could be included in any direct cable project, adding materially to the revenue. It surely is in the interest of commerce and government that this should be done at once."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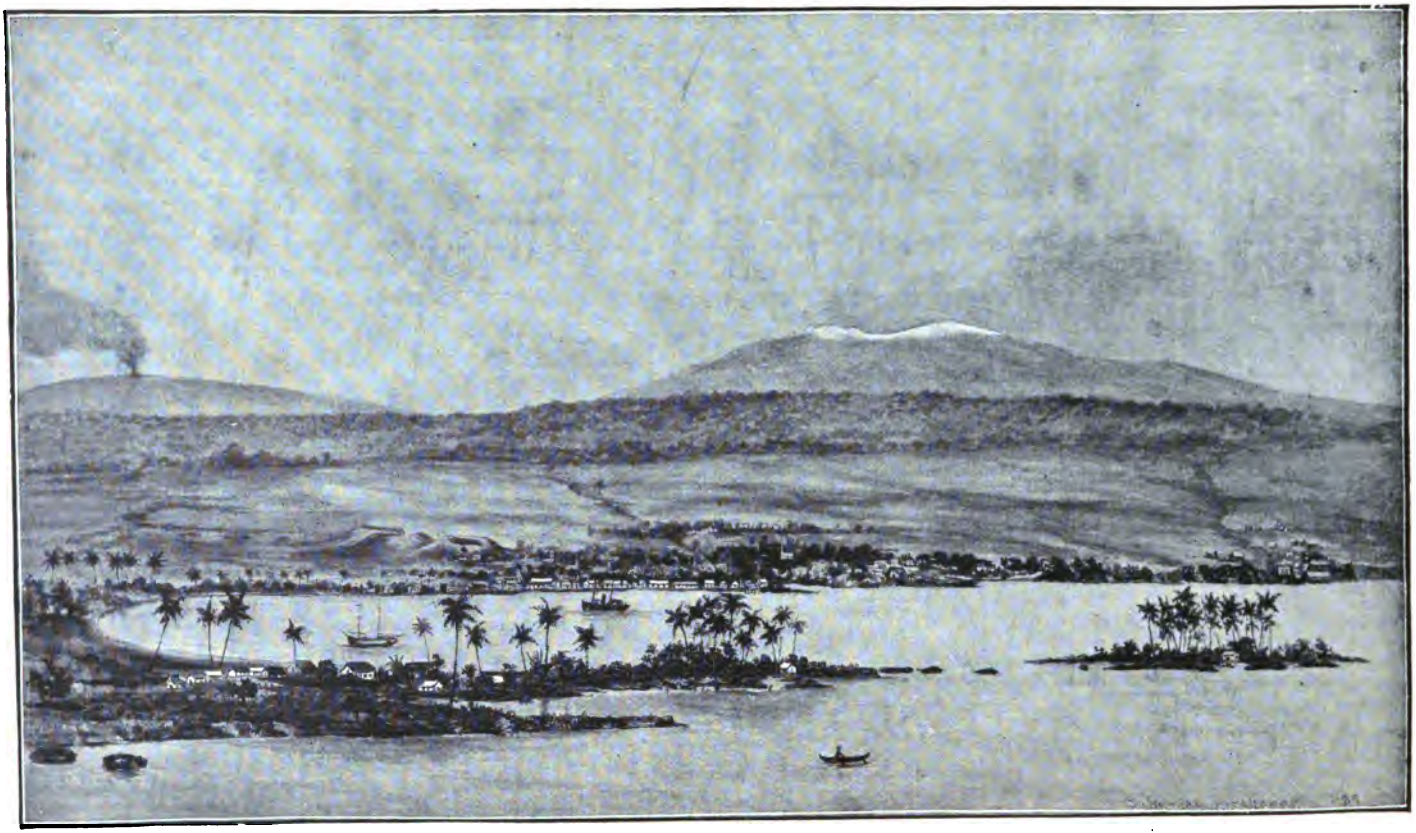

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THE

TOURISTS' GUIDE

THROUGH THE

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

FAR away, beyond the western horizon, where the rainbow paints its most brilliant hues, — resting like a cluster of emerald gems on the bosom of the Pacific,—lies a group of coral-fringed isles, known as the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. They possess a climate of unrivaled healthiness, such as can only be found where the trade winds waft their cool breezes from the Arctic regions, over a vast ocean expanse, mingling them with the soft and balmy zephyrs of the tropics.

It was of these Elysian Isles and the six months spent in their almost celestial atmosphere, that Mark Twain, after an absence of quarter of a century, and in one of the happiest moments of his dream-life, gave utterance to the following exquisite, but by no means extravagant language:

'No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and so beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plumy palms drowsing by the shore, its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud rack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes, I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago.'

Hawaii is a land of perennial spring. It is nature's garden of fruits, flowers and most luxuriant verdure, where figs and strawberries are as abundant and luscious in December as in June; where roses, lilies and carnations bloom the year round, as brilliant and fragrant in winter as in summer. Its climate can justly be called semi-tropical, without the oppressive heat of the tropics or the insidious chills and fevers of the temperate zone. Winter and summer are simply conventional terms, and are distinguished from each other chiefly by the length of the days and the brilliancy of the moon, shining as only it can in the tropics. Frost and snow are unknown, save as occasional object lessons on the mountain summits that peer far above the cloud-belts of Hawaii and Maui. Tornadoes and cyclones never disturb its serene atmosphere, and the records of a century chronicle no storms to compare with the destructive hurricanes of the East and West Indies, or even with modern American blizzards.

This peculiar exemption from atmospheric disturbances is due to the trade-wind currents of air and water, that sweep around and across the North Pacific with a regularity found in no other quarter of the globe. These rare characteristics supply Hawaii with a climate as remarkable as it is enjoyable and healthy, justly entitling it to be called the Paradise of the Pacific. It is most truly a land of sunshine and perennial bloom, where majestic ferns and orchids revel in luxuriant growth that is simply marvelous. The varied foliage and flowers of its lawns, ravines and almost impenetrable forests are simply indiscribable, and must be seen to be appreciated. They

comprise nearly a thousand flowering plants, vines and ferns, two-thirds of which are indigenous to these isles and are found nowhere else—as though the Creator had designed this to surpass all other of His mundane work, wisely locating in this mid-ocean garden the only volcano, which is always active—whose molten waves can be viewed without danger from its brink every day in the year.

No part of the world is of more easy access to Americans, Europeans and residents of other civilized countries, a trip to which is so interesting to tourists or travelers or so beneficial to invalids as these Islands. The climate is never uncomfortably cool, never oppressively hot, but always pleasant and equable. Every comfort and luxury are here obtainable, and there is a soothing, restful, strength-restoring influence in the very atmosphere; a few weeks spent in which, together with the exhilarating effects of the sea trip, cannot but be of great potency in restoring to a healthy condition the overtaxed mental and physical functions, and in imparting to life a roseate tinge usually unknown to persons whose lines are cast amid the strife and turmoil of commercial life. Here you may spend six weeks or six months, and each day enjoy some new experience entirely different from the last.

To a brief outline of the more attractive features of this remarkable summerland, the following pages are devoted, with no desire to exaggerate, but simply to present a plain and truthful narrative of facts and features, which every unbiassed traveler will, after careful examination, fully corroborate.

'Now, if you love the Southern Sea,
And pleasant summer weather,
Come, let us mount the gallant ship,
And sail away together.'

DESCRIPTION.—The Hawaiian group, including the chain of coral islets that stretch to the northwest, numbers twenty islands, all of volcanic origin. The eight principal ones, which are inhabited, are: Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Niihau. The smaller islands are—Molokini, Lehua, Kaula, Bird, Necker, Johnson, Laysan, Lysianski, Ocean, Midway, French Frigate Shoal and Pearl reef—all uninhabited, except by the workmen of companies engaged in the guano

business, and by the myriads of sea fowl, seals and turtles that make them their home.

The Hawaiian archipelago lies in the North Pacific, between the 19th and 30th degrees of latitude, and from longitude 154.3° west of Greenwich to 172° east of Greenwich. Honolulu, the principal seaport and capital of the group, is 2100 miles from San Francisco, 3400 miles from Yokohama, and 4484 miles from Sydney.

PORTS OF ENTRY.—Three ports of the group have direct and frequent communication with San Francisco. These are Honolulu on Oahu, Hilo on Hawaii, and Kahului on Maui. Foreign mail steamers at present only enter and leave Honolulu, connecting this port with San Francisco, Victoria, Auckland, Sydney, Samoa, Fiji, Yokohama and Hongkong; while sailing vessels ply between each of the above named ports and almost every other port in this ocean. Tourists desiring to go by sailing vessels to these islands can always obtain the desired information from any Hawaiian or American Consul stationed in foreign ports. The price of passage by sailing packets is always much less than in steamers, but the length of passage is much longer.

LAND-HO!—The approach to these islands from any direction, either by sail or in a swift steamer, is extremely fascinating, as viewed from the deck, with an ever-changing scene. If bound to Hilo, the vessel approaches very high land, the mountain summits during the winter months being frequently covered with snow, while the shore is flanked with steep bluffs, which are intersected with numerous ravines, covered with the densest tropical verdure of every shade of green, from the dark forest belt that skirts the highlands down to the water's edge. Numberless waterfalls pour their streams from the bold bluffs into the ocean. At a distance they appear like silver cords dangling from the cliffs, while passing clouds scatter their showers and shadows over the waving cane fields. Along the rocky shore the surf dashes its spray against the bluffs, painting a belt of purest white on the water's edge. Tall coconuts stand like sentinels here and there, piloting the mariner to the near-by haven. On the plains above the bluffs, fields of sugar cane,

when in blossom, vary the color of the landscape to reddish purple; while the whole scene furnishes a picture of real beauty, a new and unlooked-for surprise to the tourist.

HONOLULU,—the chief city and commercial emporium of the group, is located on a plain on the southerly shore of Oahu. The harbor was discovered by the captain of a trading vessel in 1794, who named it 'Fair-haven,' and *Honolulu*, in the Hawaiian language, has the same meaning. Though small, it is

DIAMOND HEAD, OAHU.

perfectly safe in all weathers, being completely land-locked. Its entrance is through the coral reef which surrounds the- is land, and is deep enough to admit the largest ships afloat in this ocean. Its depth is at present thirty feet. It is the most important port in the group, and is the capital of the republic, where all the largest vessels enter, and most of the business of the islands is done. The mail steamers from San Francisco generally arrive in the morning or forenoon, land having been sighted the previous afternoon or evening. Quickly passing

the islands of Maui and Molokai, the latter having the leper asylum located on it, to which reference will be made later on, we cross the channel and sight the island of Oahu, with its bold landmark called Diamond Head.

ON THE STEAMER'S DECK.—Passing Diamond Head, which is an extinct crater, a beautiful picture opens to view. At the very base of the hill, a grove of trees is seen, and among them numerous dwellings almost hidden from view. Groves of cocoanut palms line the shore, with beautiful villas and seaside cottages. The scene now in view, stretching from the seashore to the mountainous background, clothed with a mantle of variegated green, is a most captivating one. The mountain range extends the entire length of the island, and is intersected with numerous valleys, presenting every shade of tropical landscape. As the steamer enters smooth water and the land is much nearer, the picture becomes more fascinating, constantly revealing some new objects of interest, like the ever-changing views of a panorama.

THE HARBOR.—The steamer having been signaled some two hours previously, the pilot boards her off the port, and near the entrance to the harbor. He brings the first news, with perhaps letters from friends on shore to friends on board. Now all is excitement as the ship turns her prow into the narrow channel, and something new appears in every direction. Here are canoes filled with half-clad natives fishing, there are yachts scudding before the breeze, all quickly passed as the steamer glides into the harbor among the shipping. The wharves appear crowded with people of every shade and nationality, all eager to hear the news or meet friends.

AT THE DOCK.—As soon as the steamer makes fast to the pier, passengers can go on shore. As is customary in all foreign ports, baggage is examined by the revenue officers, and if the keys are handy, the examination takes but a few moments. Hacks are not allowed to come onto the steamer's pier, but as they stand just without the gate, no trouble is found in obtaining as many as may be required, to convey passengers, either to their hotel or other destination. Rates of fare are moderate, —twenty-five cents to any hotel or other location within half a

mile, which includes hand baggage. Trunks and heavy parcels pay extra. Where conveyance is to a considerable distance, the fare should be agreed on before starting. In another part of this book the rates of fare are more fully given.

COINS AND CURRENCY.—American and Hawaiian money are the only currency in the islands. The Hawaiian silver coins were made at the San Francisco mint, and are of the same intrinsic value as American dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and nickles. The only gold coins current are American. Hawaiian and American treasury notes are also current at par. The Hawaiian notes are of the denominations of ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred and five hundred dollars, and are secured by silver deposits in the public treasury. It will thus be seen that Hawaiian silver currency is identically the same in value as American silver.

THE METROPOLIS OF HAWAII.—The appearance of Honolulu and vicinity, as viewed from the sea, is deceptive as to size and extent, owing to the dense shrubbery growing along the seashore, from Diamond Head to the Kamehameha schools, a distance of six miles. It is only after one lands, and begins to observe the leading features of the city, its buildings, smooth roads, and the novelty of everything around him, that he is struck with the great change from American or European scenery. The first feeling that possesses a stranger landing in Honolulu, is that he is in a brisk American town. He sees no grass huts or other evidences of an age of barbarism. On the other hand he finds the influence of the English language and culture evident at every turn. Young ladies and gentlemen, graceful, well dressed, but evidently of Hawaiian birth, are met everywhere, showing that civilization is doing its good work here. American and Hawaiian flags are floating side by side on shore and in the harbor. Naval seamen in their blue and white suits are as common here as in any port of America or Europe. The government police, all dressed in uniform and badges of office, are on duty as in other countries, and as ready to give information desired by strangers. Firemen, too, are seen in their special uniform tending their steam engines, ready, at the tap of the bell, to dash with their horses, from

their quarters, and speed to the scene indicated. These sights attest that Honolulu is not far behind American cities in its outward features.

A TROPICAL PLACE.—A wealth of tropical foliage with its brilliant colors, and the dwellings with their broad verandas, shaded with vines covered with flowers, attract attention wherever one goes. King street and Nuuanu avenue are grand boulevards, on either side of which are beautiful residences embowered with vines and flowers. In the business part of the city, many of the stores are built of stone or brick, and present a pleasing appearance. The stone used is either concrete or gray lava rock, somewhat resembling granite. The hotels are also built of stone, large and airy, and surrounded with trees and flowering plants. The facilities for going from one part of the city to another are a feature of this place. Hacks are found at every corner, while the tramcars will take a person for a nickel or two to any part of the city. Whether walking or riding, visitors will find entertainment, in whichever direction they choose to go.

A recent visitor thus expresses his first feelings of delight on arrival: 'The scene before me is more like a beautiful conservatory than anything else—so rich is it in all kinds of tropical plants and trees, and rare exotics from the temperate zones. Among them are trees laden with delicious fruits almost the the entire year, and plants and shrubs that are clothed in perpetual bloom. There are stately, royal palms, whose trunks are as smooth and as round as if they had been turned on a lathe, and carrying on their summits mammoth pinnated leaves twenty and thirty feet in length and of proportionate width. The beautiful algaroba, with its graceful leaves; the pride of China, the most charming of shade trees: the traveler's tree and fir palms, pepper and eucalyptus trees abound in every part of the premises. Among flowers are magnificent oleanders, fuchias, geraniums and morning-glories, which for size and luxuriance eclipse anything of the kind to be seen in the United States. The fruit-bearing trees, brought here from almost every part of the tropics—from Mexico, from South America, from the East and West Indies—are even more num-

VIEW OF CENTRAL PART OF HONOLULU, AS SEEN FROM PUNCHBOWL HILL.

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erous. Among them are date and coco palms—there being no less than five different species of the latter—chirimoyas and mountain apples; mangoes, bananas and pomegranates, and tamarinds, and bread-fruit. And then there are, besides, two other remarkable species of trees: the rose-apple, producing a delicious fruit of the taste and fragrance of the rose; and the avocardo-pear, transplanted from South America, and producing a large pear-shaped fruit, weighing a pound and more. The latter fruit has within its skin a yellow pulp, which when crushed and mixed with salt and pepper, has a taste not unlike that of certain kinds of cheese, and which one soon finds quite palatable.'

Strangers find here a busy city filled with enterprising foreigners, and an air of activity and bustle not surpassed by any place of its size in older countries. While Americans predominate, and infuse into the social and business aspects of the city a decidedly American character, yet there are many Europeans resident here who quickly imbibe the spirit and enterprise of the young republic.

ITS POPULATION.—Honolulu is a thriving seaport, of about 25,000 population, made up of 10,000 aborigines and half-whites, about 4,500 Chinese, 2,000 Japanese, and the remainder Americans and Europeans. The Chinese occupy one section, the Portuguese another, but the remaining population is scattered through the city, which extends from Diamond Head on the east to Kalihi valley on the west. Notwithstanding this mixture of races, there has never been any exhibition of race prejudices or jealousies, as is shown by their free commercial and social intercourse. As before stated, the English language is predominant, and strangers familiar with it will find no difficulty in communicating with any one on the street or in stores. All the business of the city and islands is transacted in English, excepting between Chinese or Portuguese dealing with their own countrymen.

Newspapers are printed daily, weekly or monthly, in various languages. For instance, there are ten or twelve publications in English, four or five in Hawaiian, two each in Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese. The official language of the country

is English, and any tourist conversant with it can travel through the group without difficulty. It is the authorized language taught in schools.

No other place of its size in the world has so many licensed carriages for hire as Honolulu. The streets are mostly macadamized, and the drives around the city in any direction are most charming. The streets are well lighted with electricity at night, and are protected by police, those in the outskirts being mounted on horseback. The city is remarkably free from serious offenses against person or property. The water supply, which is provided by the Government is abundant, and consists mainly of pure artesian water. There are several public parks, in which the bands play afternoons or evenings. These parks, like the gardens and lawns around the private dwellings, are well kept, and filled with the choicest of shade trees, palms, and flowers. Strangers arriving from abroad are hospitably entertained, and it is entirely their own fault if their stay is not made pleasant and agreeable to them. There are several hotels in Honolulu, as well kept as those of any other country. Board in private families can also be had by those who prefer the retirement of domestic life to the bustle and changes of more public places.

THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL—is about ten minutes walk from the Oceanic Steamship dock. It is a well built, commodious hotel, with accommodation for eighty to one hundred guests. The main structure is concrete, surrounded with broad verandas, which render it cool and pleasant. It contains a public reception room, large and small dining halls, and numerous suits of apartments and single rooms. In the basement is a large billiard room. At the east end is a social hall, fitted up in oriental style.

The Hotel stands in a square of about four acres of ornamental grounds. Dotted about these grounds are some twenty detached cottages, suitable for families, affording all the quiet of a private house, with the advantage of hotel servants and boarding arrangements. An artesian well on the premises supplies the establishment with the purest of artesian water.

A pretty pavilion has been erected on the front lawn, where

the bands discourse music each week, on the evenings of the day of the arrival of mail steamers, and on other special occasions. It is lighted with numerous colored electric lights.

THE ARLINGTON HOTEL—on King street is located in the business center of the town, and is a well kept public house. Its grounds are dotted with rare trees and flower beds, which are in bloom throughout the year, rendering it one of the most charming spots in the city, well patronized by business men and tourists.

THE EAGLE HOUSE, located in a quiet part of Nuuanu avenue, is a first class family hotel, and is easily accessible from the steamer docks, either by the tramcars or hacks. The main building contains reception rooms, dining hall and numerous sleeping chambers. There are also on the premises several airy and pleasant cottages with suites of rooms for families.

Tramcars pass each of the hotels named every quarter or half hour, and by them visitors can ride in any direction from one to six miles, the fare being five, ten or fifteen cents according to distance.

Another convenience which tourists will be surprised to find in a mid-ocean retreat like this, is the telephone system. There are over twelve hundred call boxes, connecting with the central station. As each hotel is provided with the telephone, connection can be made with any business firm or residence in the city, or even on this island. And this privilege is free to guests, who may desire to avail themselves of this mode of communicating with friends in any part of the city. Honolulu has the reputation of having the best telephone system of any city of its size in the world, as it was among the first to introduce it. There is no cable, however, yet laid to connect it with foreign countries—a want greatly needed.

THE GOVERNMENT.—The Hawaiian Islands, prior to their discovery in January, 1778, by Captain Cook, were ruled by native kings or chiefs, of whom there were several on each of the larger islands. Between these rival chiefs, conflicts were frequent, resulting in changes in the boundaries of their domains. After the arrival of foreign settlers, who brought firearms, and taught the chiefs their use, they naturally imparted to them such in-

formation as led the more ambitious chiefs to seek to subdue their rivals. This no doubt decided Kamehameha to undertake the subjugation of the large island of Hawaii to his sway, which was accomplished in 1785. He continued his wars until the whole group was finally conquered, over which he ruled till his death in 1819. There can be no question that he was an intelligent and very superior man, for a barbarian chief, and used his power for the good of his people, as he maintained order and peace throughout the group. His dynasty ruled from 1783 till 1873, a period of ninety years, during which, it is said, no serious rebellion took place, while the condition of the native race continued to improve in each decade.

A NEW DYNASTY.—Lunalilo, who succeeded the last of the Kamehameha kings in 1873, was elected almost unanimously by the people. He belonged to another branch of the ancient chiefs. He reigned but one year, and having no heirs was succeeded by Kalakaua, who was chosen king by the Legislature in 1874. His death occurred in January, 1890, while in California, whither he had gone seeking restoration of health. His sister Liliuokalani succeeded to the throne, which she occupied till January, 1893, when she was deposed by a popular uprising, the cause of which was an attempt to promulgate a new constitution in place of that which she had sworn to obey and maintain. The constitution which she proposed to promulgate disfranchised many foreigners, and materially changed the organic laws of the Kingdom. This attempt to abrogate the constitution, without resorting to the course provided by law to do it, resulted in a popular uprising, which proclaimed her deposition and the formation of a Provisional Government. The new government declared itself in favor of annexation to the United States, and sent a commission to Washington, authorized to make a treaty of annexation with that Republic.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—This purpose of seeking annexation with the United States having been frustrated by the determined opposition of President Cleveland, it was decided to establish a republican form of government. For this purpose a national convention of delegates chosen by the voters on each of the islands of the group was convened, which met in Honolulu in

May, 1894, and adopted a constitution, which was proclaimed on the Fourth of July, 1894, to be the fundamental law of the islands.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—provides for a republican form of government, with a President and cabinet, a senate and house of representatives, each consisting of fifteen members chosen by the people, to be called the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii. The representatives are elected every two years by popular vote, all voters being required to register and take the oath of allegiance to the republic. Senators are also chosen by the people—one-third every two years, making the term of office of senators six years. The first election under the new constitution took place in October, 1894, and the Legislature convenes in the spring of 1895. Thus the new government has been established in a lawful and customary way, and has been acknowledged to be such by the leading governments of the world. This great change has been effected without the loss of a single life, or the shedding of a drop of blood. History cannot point to a more meritorious, righteous or timely change of government from worse to better, than the Hawaiian revolution of 1893.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—The government, as now organized, under the new constitution, consists, in its executive branch, of:

SANFORD B. DOLE, President, elected by the constitutional convention, for six years from July 4, 1894.

FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

JAMES A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

SAMUEL M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney-General.

Each department of the executive branch of the government is divided into various bureaus, presided over by officers who are subordinate to the minister. Thus, all harbor improvements, roads, bridges, water works, as well as the survey, record of sale or lease of public lands, are in charge of various superintendants appointed by the Minister of the Interior. The assessment and collection of taxes and custom house duties on foreign importations, as also the postal savings bank and service are under the Minister of Finance. The police, jails, asylums, and

public health are under the Attorney-General. While foreign missions, the diplomatic and consular service, military, bands, etc., are under the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The machinery of government, clothed with authority to preserve order and system in every branch, is as necessary with a small people numbering a hundred thousand, as it is for a nation of millions. The chief difference is in the number of officers and employees, and the cost. The present government is maintained at an annual cost of one and a quarter million dollars, derived from internal taxes and duties on foreign importations. The taxes are light, amounting to one per cent. on personal and real property. The public debt is about three and a half million dollars, subject to six per cent. interest This debt is owing in Hawaii, England and the United States, and the bonds are quoted above par.

The Hawaiian Government, as now established and conducted on a republican basis, is believed to be well adapted to the cosmopolitan population of which this group is now made up. The history of Hawaii for the past twenty years shows the necessity of a responsible government, which can be well assured by a republican form. The present may not be fully up to the ideal of its strongest supporters but it is thought that it will serve its purpose and meet the necessities of the various nationalities which compose it, until annexation to the United States is secured, however much individuals may differ in their views as to the best policy to pursue, until the result aimed at shall be accomplished.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT—is conducted on the same basis as was adopted many years ago by Chief Justices Lee, and Allen, which has been acknowledged by eminent jurists abroad to be a credit to this country. It consists of a supreme court with three judges, which now serves as an appellate court; a circuit court with five judges, one on each principal island except Oahu, which has two ; and a district or police justice for each local district in the entire group, of which there are about thirty. There is a strong police force on each island, able to enforce the mandates of the courts and to preserve peace. There is probably no country of its size, where more prompt and

equitable justice is secured to the people of all nationalities alike, than in Hawaii. This is not a vain boast, but facts will confirm the statement that life and property are as secure in Hawaii as in any part of America or Europe. It has often been said that females or children can travel from one end of the group to the other without an escort, as safely here as in any other country. And no class is more law-abiding than the native Hawaiians. This is doubtless the result of early religious teaching.

EDUCATIONAL.—The system of education in Hawaii demands special mention. It is in charge of a board of six, four males and two females, who have the entire charge of the public schools and the disposal of the school funds, the selection and appointment of teachers, and in short, all matters pertaining to education. There are at present 176 schools, 405 teachers, of whom 199 are males and 206 are females. The number of scholars enrolled in 1894 was 11,307. All are taught the English language. Compulsory education is established by law, and all children between the ages of 6 and 15 are required to attend school. As a result, the proportion of illiterate persons born in Hawaii is probably smaller than in any other country—practically all natives of these islands can read and write, which cannot be said of any American or European nation. Hawaiians are very fond of their newspapers, and eagerly read any new publications in their own language. This thorough system of education has probably done more than anything else to raise Hawaiians from the degraded condition in which they were found by the early missionaries, seventy-five years ago.

It may be added that the system of education in Hawaii is as efficient as in schools of the same grade in the United States or England. This opinion has been frequently expressed by educators visiting the islands, who have examined for themselves. In both the public and private schools co-education is the rule. The Portuguese population have advantages here that they never enjoyed in their native land, and seem to appreciate them for their children. Some of the schools have manual labor departments, and employ well skilled teachers for this purpose.

Altogether, Hawaii takes high rank in its school system and educational advantages.

THE NEW REPUBLIC—has been fully recognized by every foreign government as the lawful government of these islands. It came into existence by the inherent revolutionary right of the people to choose its own government and it has proved its right to exist, by demonstrating its power to protect itself and to perform every function of a government. It is composed of the ablest and most respected and influential citizens of these islands. It has changed the administration of governmental affairs from a course characterized by incompetency, corruption and stagnation to one of ability, honesty and progress. It has met and filled every obligation of the government imposed by the monarchy, has ample funds in the public treasury and is carrying on extensive public improvements, with a vigor never before shown. It has instituted many reforms and enacted many laws for the public good and national progress which a restored monarchy would repeal. The crown lands, worth $6,000,000, which were the private property of the monarch, have been declared public lands, which shall be used to encourage immigration and sold in small holdings at low prices to establish homes and a foundation for true national prosperity. These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and which are acknowledged by the intelligent and lawabiding citizens of every class, natives as well as foreigners. Every year will add to the stability of the government and the prosperity and contentment of the people.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.—Nearly every nation having recognized the Republic of Hawaii, has appointed a diplomatic or consular agent to represent it here, thus acknowledging this as the lawful government of Hawaii. Travelers and tourists visiting Honolulu, generally call on the representative of their country, where they will always meet a cordial reception. Some of these representatives have resided here for many years, and become identified with the growth and prosperity of the islands. The following is a list of those filling such positions at the date of the publication of this Guide:

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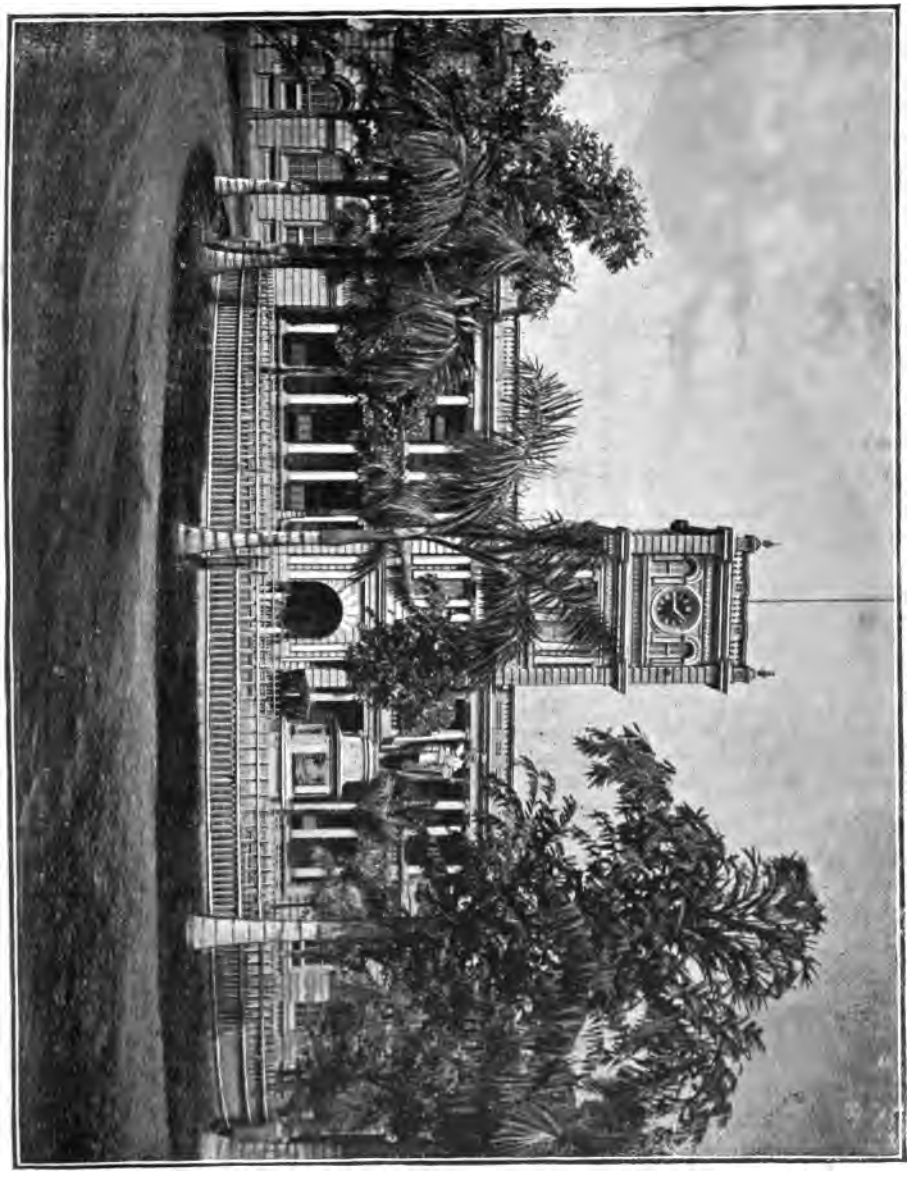

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This first-class family hotel, under the new management, situated in the delightfully cool Nuuanu valley (the most pleasant part of Honolulu), offers to the traveling public . . . . . .

The Finest Table in the City

And All the Comforts of a Home.

Adjoining the main building are several new cottages, specially constructed for family use. . . . . .

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN HONOLULU.

Diplomatic.

United States: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Ex. Albert S. Willis; residence, King street, corner of Victoria.
Portugal: Charge d' Affaires and Consul-General, Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro; residence, Beretania street.
Great Britain: Commissioner and Consul-General, A. G. S. Hawes; residence, Kinau street.
France: Consul and Commissioner, Mons. A. Verlaye; residence, Beretania street; W. M. Giffard, Acting Chancellor.
Japan: Eleve Consul in charge of Consulate General, Mr. Shimidzu; residence, Nuuanu Avenue.

Consular.

United States, Consul General Ellis Mills.
" " W. Porter Boyd, U. S. Vice and Deputy Consul-General.
Italy, F. A. Schaefer, Consul. (Dean of the Consular Corps.)
Netherlands, J. H. Paty, Consul.
Belgium, J. F. Hackfeld, Consul.
Austro-Hungary, J. F. Hackfeld, Acting Consul.
Sweden and Norway, H. W. Schmidt, Consul.
Denmark, H. R. Macfarlane, Consul.
Germany, J. F. Hackfeld, Acting Consul.
Mexico, H. Renjes, Consul.
Chili, Julius Hoting, Consul.
Peru, Bruce Cartwright, Consul.
Great Britain, Thos. Rain Walker, Vice-Consul.
Russia, J. F. Hackfeld, Acting Vice-Consul.
Spain H. Renjes, Vice-Consul.
China, Goo Kim, Commercial Agent. Wong Kwai, Assistant Commercial Agent.
U. S. Consular Agent, Kahului, L. M. Vetelsen, Acting.
U. S. Consular Agent, Mahukona, C. J. Falk, Acting.
U. S. Consular Agent, Hilo, Charles Furneaux.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—When once on shore, with room selected, and baggage safely transferred, the tourist soon forgets the rolling motion experienced on all vessels, and becomes absorbed with the novelties that attract attention on every side. If at either hotel, the view from the balconies and cupola are perfectly charming, and give the appearance of a vast park stretching as far as the eye can discern in either direction. A desire to see and enjoy these attractions forbids remaining quiet even long enough to regain his wonted activity. A stroll through the streets being among the first excursions taken, a description of the principal buildings may appropriately be inserted here.

THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING—formerly known as the palace, is located on the corner of King and Richard streets. It is built of concrete stone, and was finished in the year 1880. The style is an ornamental composite, with mansard roof and towers. The cost was about $500,000. It is a very beautiful structure, and would be a credit to any city of America or Europe. There are in it about forty rooms, all finished in the most elaborate style, and the walls are ornamented with fine oil paintings of historic interest.

It forms the headquarters of the executive branch of the government. On the main floor, left of the entrance, are the offices of the treasury and interior departments, and on the right the audience hall, where cabinet and executive councils are held, and receptions on state occasions.

On the second floor are the offices of the president, the minister of foreign affairs, the attorney-general and auditor-general.

The basement is at present the headquarters of the military guard, their arms and equipments.

The building has a very fine location, in the center of a ten-acre park, filled with choice trees, palms and flowering shrubs. A concrete stone wall, surmounted with neat iron fence, encloses the whole, giving a finished appearance to the grounds. From a staff on the main tower the Hawaiian flag is always floating. An artesian well on the premises furnishes a permanent water supp ly.

THE JUDICIARY BUILDING—is directly opposite the executive, and like the latter, is built of concrete stone, surmounted with a tower. On the first floor is the Legislative Hall, where the biennial sessions are held, also the tax, and land offices, the public records, the commissioner of agriculture, and the board of education. The second floor is devoted exclusively to the judges of the supreme and circuit courts, offices of the clerks of the court, and the law library, which contains a large and valuable collection of law books of standard English, American and French authorities. In this respect, the Judiciary of Hawaii is as well provided as some of the states of the American Union.

OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES.—On the same premises, but in buildings standing in rear of the Judiciary, are the offices of the

Board of Health, Land and Survey Bureau, Roads and Bridges and the Bureau of Water Works. The city is supplied chiefly from artesian wells sunk in various localities, and also from small streams in the Nuuanu valley. The wells are considered as the most reliable and best, though they have only come into use for this purpose during the past fifteen years. Artesian water for irrigation is now obtained within a mile from the shore in every district of the island of Oahu.

STATUE OF KAMEHAMEHA.—Visitors will not fail to notice, as they enter the enclosure of the Judiciary Building, standing directly in front of it. a bronze statue of Kamehameha known as the Conqueror. It presents him in his ancient war costume, spear in hand, and with his feather helmet and cloak, standing on a pedestal, the sides of which are ornamented with four historical scenes, representing the arrival of Captain Cook and his reception by the chiefs and people. Kamehameha the first was unquestionably a man of remarkable ability and bravery, and well deserves the title of the Napoleon of Hawaii.

OPERA HOUSE.—Near by the Judiciary Building on King Street, is the Opera House, erected in 1879, of red brick, at a cost of $56,000. The interior is elegantly fitted up with every convenience, and will seat over eight hundred. The stage is large and there is a full stock of scenery. Companies passing from America to Australia or China often stop over, with mutual satisfaction to themselves and their patrons.

AN OLD LANDMARK.—A short distance from the above building stands the Kawaiahao Church, known as the "Old Stone Church." It is the oldest and largest church edifice on the islands, its foundation having been laid in 1837, though it was not completed till 1842. The congregation consists of Hawaiians, and the services are in the native language. It is provided with galleries, and will seat about 1200. It possesses a fine organ, and the singing by a native choir is under the leadership of Prof. Berger. In the Church yard, at the right of the main entrance, stands the mausoleum of King Lunalilo, where beside his own remains rest those of his father and mother. It is a chaste stone edifice, erected at the expense of the deceased monarch, who chose to provide a tomb of his own

rather than lie in the larger and more pretentious mausoleum erected in Nuuanu valley by the government, where the remains of the Kamehameha and Kalakaua dynasty are deposited.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL—on Punchbowl street, in the rear of the executive building, was erected in the year 1860, chiefly by the personal efforts of Kamehameha IV. and his Queen, Emma, after whom it is named. The main building is of stone, and forms a cool and very pleasant home for invalids. It is in

ENTRANCE TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

charge of a board of trustees, and every precaution is taken to maintain an institution open for the sick and invalids of all nationalities. Several of the chambers have been endowed by charitable donors. It forms one of the most striking evidences of the genuine christian civilization of Hawaii, that such an institution as this has been maintained in this isolated region of the earth, the doors of which are open to the sick and infirm of every nation. There are several buildings on the grounds,

devoted to different sex and nationalities. Native Hawaiians are admitted free of charge, while foreigners pay from seventy-five cents to two dollars a day, according to accomodations and attendance. Excellent nurses are provided. At times ten or twelve nationalities are represented among the patients. The grounds on which the hospital building are located cover ten acres, filled with the rarest of trees and flowers, among which the invalids find a delightful outing. An artesian well furnishes the best of water. The entrance from the road, through an avenue of palms is one of the prettiest sights in the city.

THE HONOLULU LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, is a substantial brick building. Strangers are admitted free. Those who stay any length of time are expected to contribute to the funds. There are over 12,000 volumes, including a fine collection of works on the Pacific Ocean, which will prove of great interest to the inquiring stranger. The principal American and European papers and magazines are kept on file. There is also a large collection of works of fiction. The reading room is open from 9:30 A. M. till 10 P. M., week days and Sundays.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.—Directly opposite the public library, are the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been in active operation for many years. The building is of brick and was erected more than twenty-five years since. The first floor contains the library and reading room, where files of papers are kept. Also, the office of the secretary, a reception parlor and class room. The upper floor is devoted to an assembly room, where meetings are held and musical and literary entertainments are given. Admission to the building is free to all. Open from 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Lectures on various topics are given once a month, also occasional social entertainments in the assembly hall, which has been a favorite place for such gatherings.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.—Among the finest edifices in the city is the new Masonic Temple, which stands on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, opposite the Public Library and the Y. M. C. A. Hall. It was erected during 1893, and dedicated in December of that year. It is built of blue lava stone, which

possesses much beauty, and requires no elaborate ornamentation to make it complete. The general design is an adaptation of the Renaissance style of architecture, which imparts to it a solidity and beauty that few other buildings possess. On the first floor are five suites of rooms designed as offices. The second floor is devoted entirely to Masonic purposes, including a fine hall, 30 by 18 feet, leading into the large auditorium, 54 by 32 feet, with a high ceiling. Besides these, there are several smaller rooms, one being a reading room and library. The entire structure is an ornament to the city and a credit to the Masonic fraternity, for whom it is designed to be a worthy and permanent home. Visiting masons will always receive a cordial welcome.

THE POST OFFICE—is centrally located on Merchant street, nearly opposite Bishop's Bank. It is a commodious stone building, and is provided with every accommodation for distributing and despatching the domestic and foreign mails. It is conducted in all respects worthy of the confidence of the public, both here and abroad.

There are nearly one thousand lock boxes, with the usual windows for deliveries, stamps, registering, parcel post, domestic and foreign money orders, etc. The money order department draws on every office in the group, and on all the principal cities in the United States. And through the San Francisco or New York office money orders can be drawn on the principal European nations. In this respect it is fully up to the most advanced country, while in its postal savings bank institutions it is far ahead of the United States. The postal bank contains deposits not only from Hawaiians, but from people of every nationality residing here, including Chinese and Japanese.

Strangers should have their letters addressed to the care of their hotel or some friend, though as a rule they are quite safe in the general delivery apartment. Letters remaining in the office one month are always advertised once.

Hawaiian stamps are among the finest in the world, and very much sought for. The old numerals of 1851 to 1856 are among the rarest and highest in value.

THE POLICE STATION—is located nearly opposite the Post Office on Merchant Street. It is the headquarters of the municipal police, where may be found the offices of the Marshal and his deputies, and the district judge. Honolulu is provided with a well-regulated police force, which includes both Hawaiian and foreign officers and men.

THE OAHU PRISON,—built of coral stone in 1857, stands on a bluff, west of the Oahu Railway Depot. The situation is airy, and commands a good view of the harbor. Here are kept criminals sentenced to more than three months' hard labor. The prisoners are employed on the roads and on public works. They are well treated and a special commission supervises the work of the officers. The prisoners may be known by wearing parti-colored suits of blue and brown denim. They are in charge of a governor under the marshal. Application made to latter will obtain a permit to inspect the building.

THE INSANE ASYLUM—situated at Kapalama, about a mile and a half from the jail, is a well conducted establishment in charge of one of the government physicians. The number of inmates varies from seventy to eighty. They are of all nationalities.

THE ROYAL MAUSOLEUM—is on Nuuanu avenue, about a mile and a half from the center of the city, and a short distance above the Nuuanu Cemetery. It was completed in 1865, when the remains of the kings and those allied to them were transferred to this place. Since then all the deceased monarchs have found a resting there, save Lunalilo, for whom a special tomb was built at Kawaiahao Churchyard, as stated before. It is a concrete structure, built in the shape of a cross. The Mausoleum stands in well kept grounds, which are surrounded by a substantial iron fence. It is a noble memorial of a noble race.

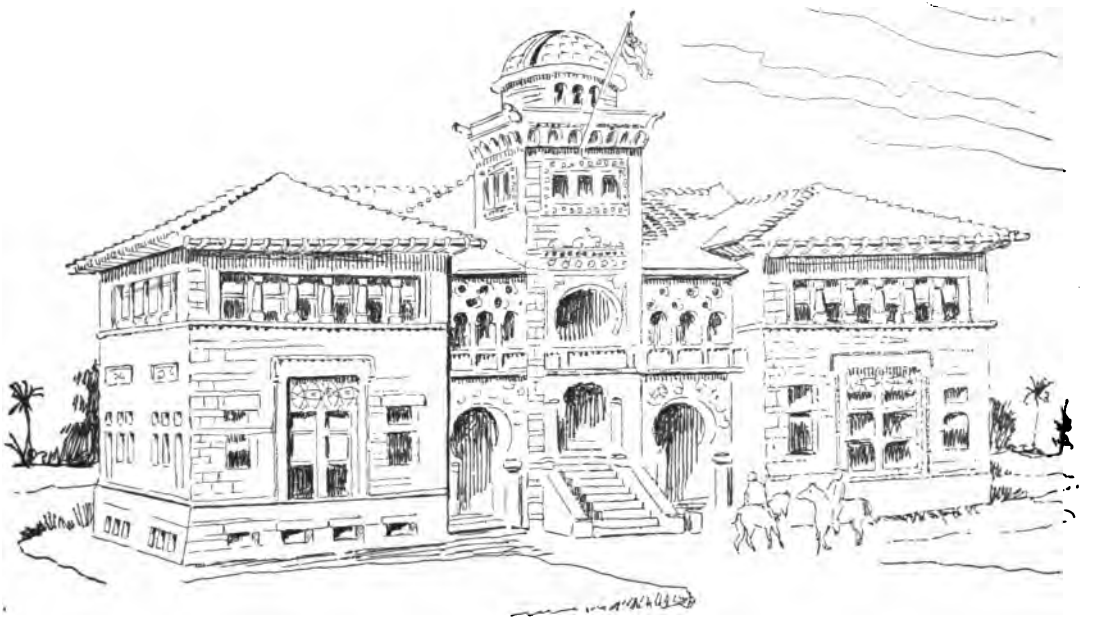
THE LUNALILO HOME (see engraving), east of the city under the slopes of Punchbowl hill, is an eleemosynary institution for aged and indigent Hawaiians. The funds for the building and also for the support of the institution come from the estate of King Lunalilo, who left it for this purpose by will. The establishment is picturesquely situated and handsomely

built of Hawaiian stone. Most beautiful views can be obtained from the upper windows, and from the top of the tower. The inmates, who are all very aged, are well cared for, and supplied with everything needful for their comfort. The center of the building is occupied by the private rooms of the matron ; the pensioners apartments, dining rooms, etc., are in both wings.

THE BISHOP MUSEUM.—Among the places of interest to the scientist and the lover of Polynesian antiquities, this institution takes a pre-eminent place; and no one, who desires to see a collection of Hawaiian antiquities and curios which can be duplicated nowhere else in the world, will not fail to visit this. It is located on the grounds of the Kamehameha schools, nearly two miles west of the city, and may be reached by the tram cars, which stop within an eighth of a mile from it, or by the Palama buss, which passes the gate, or by carriage or wagonette hired expressly for the trip, the latter conveying visitors up to the door. The building is a handsome stone edifice, in the erection of which no expense has been spared to make it best adapted to the purpose for which it was built. In it may be found not only Hawaiian curiosities and relics, but collections from every group in the Pacific, numbering probably fifty or sixty thousands, and possessing great value. As an object lesson in Polynesian historical research, it has no rival.

The museum is open to visitors on Friday forenoons and Saturday afternoons and on other days. No charge is made for admission. Prof. William T. Brigham is curator, and usually will be found in attendance.

THE OLD FISH MARKET, at the west end of Queen street, possesses now little of interest except as a resort where in former days large crowds of natives assembled on Saturday afternoons to see and be seen. It has of late years become noted for its filthiness, and as a breeding place for disease, which is hastening the extinction of the aboriginal race. An effort was made to provide a new market, and a building was erected on the esplanade for this purpose, several years since, but for reasons not known it has never been completed and put into use. That the change from the old to the new market would result in benefit to the health of the city there can be no doubt.



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A visit to the old market, overlooking its filth, may prove of interest to such as wish to see how the native population appear on holidays. The best time is on a Saturday afternoon, between four and six o'clock. One can see there better than in any other place, how the native population secure their food—meat, poi, awa, fish, limu, and other edibles from the sea. The number and variety of fish are quite astonishing, including often some to which no foreign names are given. The *limu,* which is taken from the sea, corresponds to cooked greens, and forms a part of all their baked dishes.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,—formerly more than now-a-days, were devoted to recreation by the natives. The custom of decking themselves with wreaths of flowers, which were worn around the neck or head was very common, and thus dressed with gay colored leggings, they mounted their steeds astride, and forming in cavalcades of six to a dozen or more, would dash through the main streets, accompanied with kanakas also covered with leis. The business of making and selling these necklaces is followed by women, who cultivate the gaudy flowers, and string them on cords. Almost every afternooon or evening they may be seen sitting on the sidewalks along Nuuanu street, displaying their holiday wares. A *luau* or native feast is usually a harvest for them, as it is the custom for every one attending it, to provide his or her necklace for the occasion. Almost anyone can invite himself to attend, when he learns of such a feast being held, and generally will be welcome, especially if he slips a spare dollar into the hand of the hostess. The feast is frequently given for some special object, a housewarming, a birthday, or some charitable object, and then especially, generous guests are most welcome.

SAILORS' HOME.—Honolulu has always been a noted resort for seamen, partly on account of the whaleships which in former years made this their headquarters. Their home was then located on Merchant street, opposite the police station. It was a tall wooden building and considered dangerous in case of fire, and on this account was torn down some years ago. A new building has lately been erected on the esplanade, opposite the new market. It is a handsome, two story brick edifice neat-

ly finished in the interior, and is surrounded with broad verandas. On the first floor are seven spacious rooms, comprising a parlor or reception room, two dining rooms, a billiard and reading room. The second floor is given up to sleeping rooms and wards, of which there are eight. An air of comfort pervades the house and premises, and it will become a favorite resort for seamen of all nations visiting this port. A spacious lawn surrounds the house, matted with green Bermuda grass. and studded with shade trees. The total cost has been not far from $25,000, part of which was given by the Hawaiian government. The site is well chosen for the purpose designed, and is accessible from the water front, and by tram cars running to every part of the city.

This institution is an ornament to that newly made and hitherto unoccupied district of the city. It is quite near to the shipping. Alakea Street is the most direct route between the Pacific Mail wharf and the Hawaiian Hotel. When all the neighboring streets are metalled and the sidewalks completed, the Sailor's Home will be extremely accessible. When embowered with trees and foliage as it soon will become, it will be most attractive to the seaman's eye as he turns from the salt waves to a rest on shore.

SCHOOLS.—Few American or European cities of its size are better provided with schools than Honolulu. Strangers who visit these islands are surprised at the school system maintained here, and to learn from actual investigation that instruction is as thorough as in any other country. Punahou college is located two miles east of the city and is accessible by the tramcars. It is open to both natives and foreigners, and is provided with an able staff of instructors. Students graduating from this institution, are prepared to enter any of the universities of the United States or Europe.

Saint Louis college, under the care of the Roman Catholics, is probably the largest educational institution in the islands. It has between four and five hundred scholars, with an efficient corps of teachers.

Bishop Willis, of the Anglican Mission, has a small boarding school, located on Nuuanu street.

The government supports a number of day schools, the principal ones being the Royal and the Fort street, each of which has nearly three hundred scholars. Smaller schools are located in every district of the city. Tuition is free in most of the government schools, and the English language only is taught. All children between the ages of six and fifteen are compelled by law to attend school. Visitors are always welcome to any of the public or private schools.

The Kamehameha schools, located two miles west of the city, were founded in accordance with the will of the Chiefess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who left a large landed property to endow them. They are industrial schools, and designed mainly for the native Hawaiians, but will probably receive any youth born on these islands. The buildings for the boys are on the north side of the road; those for the girls on the south side. The grounds are ample and well located for health and comfort.

CHURCHES.—As with schools, so with places of worship, Honolulu is abundantly provided, and no one may absent himself for want of accommodation. The usual hour for morning service is 11 o'clock, and 7:30 P. M. for evening service.

The Central Union Church, (congregational) is a new and beautiful stone edifice, located on the corner of Beretania and Richards streets. Its auditorium has a seating capacity of about eight hundred, and the accommodations for schools and bible classes are ample and well designed. It cost about $150,000.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, (anglican episcopal), is also a new stone edifice, still unfinished, but with seating accommodations for four or five hundred. It is located on Beretania street, directly back of the Hotel, with entrances from Beretania and Emma streets. The congregation is divided. The second or foreign branch has its morning service at 9:45 A. M. and evening service at 6:30 P. M., Rev. A. Mackintosh, pastor. The first or native congregation meets at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., under the charge of Bishop Willis.

The Roman Catholic church is located on Fort street. Services at 5 and 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Kawaiahao church, on the corner of King and Punchbowl streets; and Kaumakapili church on Beretania street, both have

services in Hawaiian at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Each of these five churches has an organ with well trained choirs and good singing.

Besides the above, there are congregations of the Methodist episcopal, Christian Baptist, Japanese, Chinese, Mormon and seventh day Adventists, with regular weekly services.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE CITY.—No tourist can be at a loss to find places of interest to visit during his stay in Honolulu, whether it be long or short. The vallies and hills back of the city abound with rare plants, flowers and ferns, such as have never been gathered by him before. Several localities can be reached by early morning walks, while others require horseback rides, or in the valley buss or tramcar. There are so many strange and beautiful things to be seen, that it is really difficult to tell the tourist where to begin.

PUNCHBOWL HILL.—Just back of Honolulu, and hardly twenty minutes walk from the hotel, stands this prominent hill, which is an extinct crater, from the summit of which a birdseye view of the city and surrounding country may be obtained. The elevation is about five hundred feet above the sea. The ascent can be made on the front or seaward side, though this is a pretty steep climb, requiring half an hour. A good carriage road leads around the rear of the hill, and circles up to the interior of the crater. From the summit a fine view is had, extending from Waikiki to far beyond Pearl Lochs. The city lies at one's feet spread out like a map, and every detail can be clearly traced. The best times for making the ascent are early in the morning, before breakfast, or in the afternoon after four o'clock. To go up by moonlight affords a beautiful scene, more like a fairy land than anything else. Ladies going up toward dusk should take wraps, as it is apt to be quite windy and damp on the summit.

The views from various points of this new drive are exceedingly charming; in fact most of the lee side of Oahu, from Diamond Head to the Waianae mountains, is spread out in one grand continuous panorama. Immediately below the hill lies the city with its numerous houses scattered among the green groves, so distinctly that with a glass every house can be singled

out as far as James Campbell's residence in Kapiolani Park on the south, to the dwellings along Pearl Harbor to the west. Then there are the harbor, shipping, reefs, and breaking surf, with the ocean beyond, and the innumerable rice, taro, and fish ponds, scattered over the whole expanse, and outlined as distinctly as on a map. In the distance lie Pearl Harbor, with its lochs and islands. The route of the new railway may be traced along the shore of the lagoon, past Dr. McGrew's seaside villa, then on to Ewa, where are located the depot and houses of the Railway Co.; and still further on to the Ewa Sugar Plantation, near the entrance to Pearl Harbor, the railroad continues around the Barber's Point to Waianae, some thirty-five miles from the city.

THE VIEW FROM PUNCHBOWL.

'Beyond the ocean's rim the sun dips low,
A scarlet flame climbs up the western sky;
The mountain peaks are tipped with roseate glow,
The golden mists droop over Waianae,
And cool grey shadows in the valleys lie,
Where laughing waters through deep jungles flow.
And swift-winged birds go flitting to and fro;
The shadows lengthen as the light grows dim,
Delicious odors fill the passing breeze;
In colors filched from the rainbow's rim,
Below our feet a wilderness of trees,
Hides the fair city. Sounding faint and far,
The muffled music on the coral bar,
The loud-voiced chant of ever restless seas.'

—*Charles H. Ewart.*

THE PALI.—Distant from Honolulu six and one-half miles. Time, if limited, three hours. Carriage fare—One passenger, each way, $3.00; two passengers, each way, $4.00; three passengers, each way, $5.00. Saddle horses cost from $3.00 to $5.00 a day. Large parties can arrange for wagonettes from any of the livery stables, or with the owners of omnibuses.

The road leads by a gradual ascent from the sea level to a height of 1,200 feet, while the mountains on either side tower up to over four thousand feet. A mile and a half from town the cemeteries will be passed; they are neatly kept and contain many hundred tombs of those who have found a last resting place, far from their childhood's homes. A little further up is the Royal Mausoleum, the last resting place of Hawaiian

Royalty. Nearly three miles from town are the electric light works; these are situated on the left hand side of the road. As he proceeds the tourist will see something of the water system of Honolulu, passing two reservoirs which supply a portion of the water for the town. There is another reservoir in Makiki Valley, near the Oahu College. About four miles up on the right hand side, a little off the road, are the walls of a stone house once occupied by Kamehameha III., but long since abandoned. The remains form a picturesque ruin. Behind the house is a picturesque waterfall, seldom visited by tourists, but well worth seeing; it can only be reached on foot.

As one continues to ascend, the scenery becomes grander, the vegetation more tangled and dense, and the air perceptibly cooler. The gently sloping sides of the lower valley are now changed to lofty precipices, to which ferns, ti and creeping plants precariously cling. At the upper end the valley first opens out into a magnificent amphitheatre and then contracts to only a few hundred yards, showing a gap through which the wind often rushes with tremendous force. At the foot of the last ascent, it is customary to leave the carriage, and proceed on foot. Horsemen can ride to the edge, but if the object of the visitor is merely to see the view, it is better to tether the horses before reaching the edge, as they are apt to be in the way. Both carriages and horses, however, are frequently taken down the precipice by regular travelers.

Ascending the last hill a sudden turn puts you at the edge of the precipice, which is for a short distance protected by an iron rail. Standing on the edge of the guarded parapet, you cling to the rail, while the wind sweeps past and through the gorge with terrific force, threatening to tear away hats, cloaks and every stitch of clothing, unless firmly grasped. Through this gap is the only road across the mountain to the plain below. It can be seen zigzagging down, in some places cut out of solid rock.

The Pali certainly affords a magnificent view, unequaled for wildness and for rich coloring. The road takes an abrupt turn to the right and plunges down the face of the cliff, winding and zigzaging along the distance of a mile before it reaches the un-

dulating plain below. On each side tower lofty peaks, and stretching away to the northwest is a continuous wall of fern-covered rock and frowning precipices ending in fine mountain masses and a striking headland, Kualoa, which closes the view at the north. Below is a rolling country, dotted with sugar and rice plantations, affording brilliant greens from the crops and russet browns from the plowed fields, while the aboriginal vegetation throws in the deeper shades. The nearest group of buildings is Kaneohe village, beyond is Heeia, whose sugar mill may be discovered. The island, opposite the distant point, is Mokolii, a mere rock with a few coconuts growing on one of its least precipitous sides. The sea coast has a magnificent sweep, and with care the eye can distinguish the outline of fish ponds that fringe the shore, where fish are fattened for consumption. These ponds are enclosed by stone walls built out into the shallow waters of the bay, with openings through which the tide may come in. A reef with openings at either end guards the wide mouth of the bay. On this, the surf of the ocean which stretches its unbroken breadth to the western shores of the American continent, forever thunders.

Standing on this spot, the spectator can realize why Kamehameha the Conqueror chose this valley into which to drive his foes and to be the last battle ground. This battle took place a hundred years ago, when the Hawaiian Group, composed of eight islands, was divided among a number of petty chieftains. Kamehameha determined to unite them under one head. Oahu was the last stronghold to be taken, and the enemy occupied the present site of Honolulu, when the aggressive spears of the King's men made the defiant chief and his followers seek safety in a flight up this valley. A running fight ensued, and just as the road turns before you reach the summit, the last desperate struggle took place, when Kamehameha and his fighting men literally cut the enemy in pieces, driving hundreds over the brink of the frightful precipice which falls 500 feet in sheer descent, where for many years their bones lay whitening in the sun. The view from here beggars description, the eye sweeps over magnificent distances; a section of the island of Oahu lies like a panorama below you; to the right serrated peaks rise

1,500 feet, so sharp and jagged that to climb them seems an impossibility. The rocks at the summit have been blasted sufficiently for a couple of mules to pass up and down the narrow trail which skirts the left side of the mountain.

MOUNT TANTALUS—is the name given to the high peak directly in rear of Punchbowl hill. It is covered with grass, and groves of trees are scattered here and there over its sides. A good road has been made from the base of Punchbowl, which winds with an easy grade around the hills and through the woods to the base of the peak, where carriages and horses are left, and the ascent to the summit is made on foot. The elevation is about two thousand feet above the sea, and as may readily be imagined, the view is a charming one, that can never be forgotten. When the atmosphere is clear, the panorama covers a stretch of forty or fifty miles, and objects can be distinguished in its most distant parts. It is by great odds the finest view to be obtained anywhere on this island, stretching as it does from Koko Head at the east to the Waianae mountains at the west. It takes in the broad plains between the two mountain ranges of Oahu, and spreads out as on a map Pearl Harbor and the plantations around it. Barber's Point, Honolulu and its vicinity, the harbor and shipping, Waikiki, Diamond Head and the district beyond. The meandering shore is distinctly traced from far around Barber's Point, with its white surf breaking on the reef, and beyond, the broad ocean stretches like an inclined plane. On a clear day, the whole of Lanai, Molokai, East and West Maui, with vessels dotting the intervening space, may be seen with the naked eye.

By taking the entire day for the excursion, leaving the horses or carriage at the base of the peak of 'Tantalus,' the top of Mount Konahuanui can be reached by following the ridge that connects the two mountain summits. Konahuanui is the southern peak of the Nuuanu Pali, and is not far from 4,000 feet high. From it a fine birdseye view of the eastern side of Oahu can be obtained, with the whole Koolau district, its villages, shores and bays. But to accomplish this, the best part of the day is required. The excursion to 'Mt. Tantalus' will occupy from three to five hours, though it can be made in less time; but whatever time

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it may take, the visitor will be amply repaid, and never regret the effort made to obtain it.

For persons on foot, another route may be taken, from the head of Keeaumoku street, the path intersecting the carriage road near the woods. For persons accustomed to tramping, this is a pleasant route to take.

DIAMOND HEAD—is an extinct crater, very similar in its formation to Punchbowl, but with a more symmetrical bowl. The highest point is about 750 feet above the sea. On the north or rear side of the hill, is a bridle-path, leading to its top. As a natural curiosity it is well worth a visit, though the view from it is by no means so fine as from Punchbowl. The excursion will require two or three hours, to ride all over the hill. Another pleasant horseback ride is around the base of the hill, along the seashore past the telegraph station, and thence back to the Waialae road. On the west side, at the base of the hill, was the site of an old *heiau*, where the priests of Kamehameha the Great and his predecessors are said to have performed their sacrifices. Very few remains of the old temple are now to be found. Directly south of the hill, is a singular chalk cliff, which is said to contain fossils of recent species. Directly under the cliff is a spring of fresh water, pouring into the sea. At high tide the spring is submerged; at low water, it furnishes beverage for the natives. The volume of water discharging at times is very large, equal perhaps to five hundred gallons a minute. The ride either to the top or around Diamond Head will require the best part of three hours.

KOKO HEAD,—about nine miles from Honolulu, is the southeast point of the island. The road is good, but there is nothing of particular interest to be seen there. It would be easy to construct a good carriage drive to Koko Head, and if this is ever done, there may be an 'Ocean House' erected there, which will become a favorite fishing and bathing resort. It requires four or five hours to ride out and back.

MANOA VALLEY,—back of Oahu College, affords a pleasant afternoon ride, when the weather is dry, so that the head of the valley can be reached. In rainy spells, the road is apt to be muddy. But choosing a dry and clear day, when the sides of

the valley can be seen free from overhanging clouds, the trip up Manoa will be found charming. Near the head of this valley was formerly the oldest coffee plantation on this island, and near by is still the burial ground of the Chinese.

PAUOA VALLEY,—reached by the Pauoa valley road, affords a pleasant trip and gives opportunities for fern gathering and botanizing. The lower part of the valley is very well cultivated, and the visitor will have an opportunity of seeing the method of growing taro, *(arum esculentum)* the root of which forms the chief food of the native population in all parts of the islands.

MAKIKI VALLEY,—in the rear of the Lunalilo Home, is a pleasant spot with a pretty waterfall at its head. At the mouth is the Makiki Reservoir which supplies the southern portion of the city with water. While visiting this valley, it is well worth while to ascend the northern side and go through the government tree plantation. This was commenced in 1882 and has been quite successful. The experiment proves that with care all our bare slopes might, in time, be covered with a dense forest of valuable timber. The trees planted here are chiefly imported varieties including a very large number of the Australian wattle and eucalyptus.

PALOLO VALLEY,—lying next east or beyond Manoa and behind Diamond Head, is the paradise of the botanist. At the head there is an extinct crater whose sides are clothed with forest ferns, mosses and climbers. A writer in a recent publication says he has here collected twenty-five different varieties of ferns in a circle of one hundred feet in diameter. The latter part of this trip has to be made on foot and it is quite a little climb. Land shells are also found in this and all the valleys of Oahu.

KALIHI VALLEY—lies behind the Kamehameha schools, to the north of the city. A fair carriage road, or perhaps better on horseback, reaches nearly to the head of the valley. The sides of the valley, which are quite steep, are covered with bananas and other fruit plantations. Most of these plantations are owned by Portuguese, of whom a considerable number are settled in the valley, which, from its proximity to Honolulu, is

especially suitable for small cultivators. The principal part of the fruit, here raised, is shipped by the steamers to San Francisco. The upper part of the valley is very picturesque, and after the carriage road ceases, it becomes quite wild. A forenoon spent in Kalihi Valley will repay any one.

THE SALT LAKE.—A ride out to Moanalua, either by the steam-cars or on horseback, will give a good idea of the country northwest of the town. The Salt Lake itself, which is separated from the sea by a low range of hills, is an object of interest. The shores, for fifty yards, are covered with a snow white incrustation of salt. The lake rises and falls with the tide, thus evidently having a subterranean communication with the sea. After viewing the lake the visitor should proceed along the main road till a little past the fifth milestone, when a fine view of Pearl Lochs, the immense fields of rice which fringe their shores and the adjacent rolling country, can be seen from the crest of the Moanalua Hill.

Besides these few expeditions, there are many more which the tourist, according to his taste, can learn for himself. If the visitor makes a systematic exploration around the city on foot or on the tramcar, he can fill up a great deal of spare time at small expense and obtain much enjoyment. For the amateur artist, there is amusement in the lovely scenery; for the botanist in the 150 varieties of ferns and the countless varieties of tropical plants, he will find in the cool nooks of the valleys; for the naturalist in the rare fish (in search of which a pleasant boating excursion may be made to Pearl Lochs) and in the land shells, many of which are unique, and in the insect life; for the geologist in the various igneous formations, the volcanic cones and the distinct signs of sudden upheaval which are to be found a mile or so from the present coast line; for the political student, in the varied phases of life, in the study of races of varying civilization living in close contact together, in the experiments made at governing such a heterogeneous mass of humanity as the country presents; and finally for the weary, the man who is worn with business cares, who has no interest in the above pursuits—REST. All the above trips can be made as picnics in large or small parties, which makes them the more enjoyable.

KAPIOLANI PARK.—Distance from Honolulu four miles; round Kapiolani Park, six miles. Time, if limited, one hour and a half. Carriage fare: One passenger, each way, $1.00; two passengers, each way, $1.50; three passengers, each way, $2.00.

The same rates of fare are charged if taken by the hour, time to be counted from the time of starting to the time of dismissal.

Tramcar fare—Every passenger, each way, ten cents. A time table of cars can be obtained either at the hotels, boarding houses or at the office of the Hawaiian Tramways Company. The terminus of the tramway being at the entrance of the park, visitors will have to walk from it through the park. Returning, the cars leave for town every half hour.

INSIDE THE PARK.—Crossing a long bridge, which skirts the shore, the tourist enters Kapiolani Park. This was commenced in 1875, and contains about 200 acres. The late Captain Makee, one of our pioneer sugar planters, took much interest in this undertaking, and assisted largely in laying out walks and drives. In honor of him, the little island, lying in the piece of ornamental water, by the entrance to the Park, is named 'Makee Island.' A drive round the Park is very enjoyable; there are charming shady nooks for picnics and some pretty residences are dotted around.

The race track is situated in the center of the Park. This was laid out in 1876. It is at present leased to the Hawaiian Jockey Club, under whose management the principal race meetings are conducted. Connected with the track are the Grand Stand, also a number of private stands, stables, saddling paddock, etc. Race meetings take place every year. Many small matches are run at odd times, as a rule on general holidays.

WAI-KI-KI is the seaside resort of Honolulu, its Long Branch, its Brighton or its Trouville. There are a number of private residences, picturesque looking bungalows, and cottages, but all very airy and comfortable, close to the murmuring sea. A very fine coconut grove is one of the features of the place. The southern portion of this used to be a favorite abode of the kings of Oahu before the conquest, and since then has belonged to the Kamehameha or Kalakaua family.

Several bath houses for ladies and gentlemen are located at

Waikiki, where comfortable dressing rooms, fresh water *douches*, etc., are provided. The sea bathing is simply perfection. The water is never chilly; and yet it is most healthful and invigorating. The bottom is of nice smooth sand, always warm and pleasant to the feet. There is no fear of undertow or of any finny monsters. Not only is it pleasant to bathe here during the day, but moonlight bathing is indulged in. This is really charming, and anyone who has not experienced its delights, has a joy to count, be he never so *blaze*. A toboggan slide has been added to the attractions of the place. Let the visitor go down and try it. It is a novelty, worth seeing, if not worth trying.

A little beyond, on the left hand side of the road, is the marine residence of the late queen. It is a simple, unpretending, wooden structure, standing in a large lot planted with coconut trees. Near by is the residence of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, father of Miss Kaiulani. This is one of the most charming of private residences, thoroughly tropical in character, and standing amid grounds crowded with rare and costly trees, shrubs and plants.

BASEBALL GROUNDS.—Before leaving the subject of Honolulu, attention must be called to the baseball ground, where the 'national game' is played by various clubs, organized into a league. The greatest interest is taken in the amusement and on the Saturdays, when league games are played, they are viewed by anywhere from 500 to 1,000 spectators. There is a pavilion for the accomodation of spectators.

BAND MUSIC.—On Saturday afternoons the Hawaiian Band plays in Emma Square. On moonlight nights, it frequently plays either in the grounds of the Hawaiian Hotel or at Thomas Square, between Beretania and King streets. Notices of the concerts always appear in the local press. The band consists chiefly of Hawaiian players trained by Bandmaster Mr. H. Berger, formerly a bandmaster in the Prussian Army. There are twenty-nine pieces in the full band.

Of the social life of the city, it is hardly necessary for a guide to speak. Those who come here with letters to our prominent citizens at once enter upon it. Those who do not, will have to wait for time to show what they are. If their conduct is satis-

factory, they will soon gain access to one of the pleasantest societies in the world. The people of Honolulu and of the islands in general are very hospitable and it only requires visitors to show what they truly are, to soon make warm and faithful friends. Dancing parties, riding parties, picnics, moonlight bathing parties, etc., make the social life of the islands very bright and enjoyable. There is an absence of stiffness which everyone who comes here notices, and which all comment on.

THE OAHU RAILWAY.—This is one of the most noteworthy public enterprises in these islands. It was designed by its originators to encircle the island with a railway, and thus render every district accessible to the metropolis for travel or freighting. It was a bold conception on the part of Mr. Dillingham, to whom the credit of the enterprise is chiefly due, to undertake such a task on an island in mid-ocean, where surplus capital is scarce and not readily obtained for such enterprises, however safe the investment may prove to be. Yet it was begun with energy and with full faith in its ultimate success, and has been successfully carried along till now there is more assurance than ever not only of its early completion, but of its becoming an important factor in doubling the resources of this island.

The railway depot is a substantial structure on King street, in the western part of the city, where are located the offices, shops and warehouses of the Oahu Railway and Land Company. Tramcars pass the depot every fifteen minutes, rendering access easy from any part of the city. At present two passenger trains leave the depot daily at 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. The route skirts the shore through rice, banana and cane fields, and will continue to follow the shore as far as it may be extended.

The passenger coaches and freight cars first introduced were all imported from the United States, as were the engines, and are fully equal to the best used on American roads. Arrangements have been made to construct in this city all cars that may be required hereafter, and thus avoid the risk and expense attending those imported. The traffic of the road is steadily increasing with its extension and with the development of new industrial enterprises along its route. The income has thus

enabled the company to meet all its engagements, and carry on desirable improvements in all branches of its steadily increasing traffic.

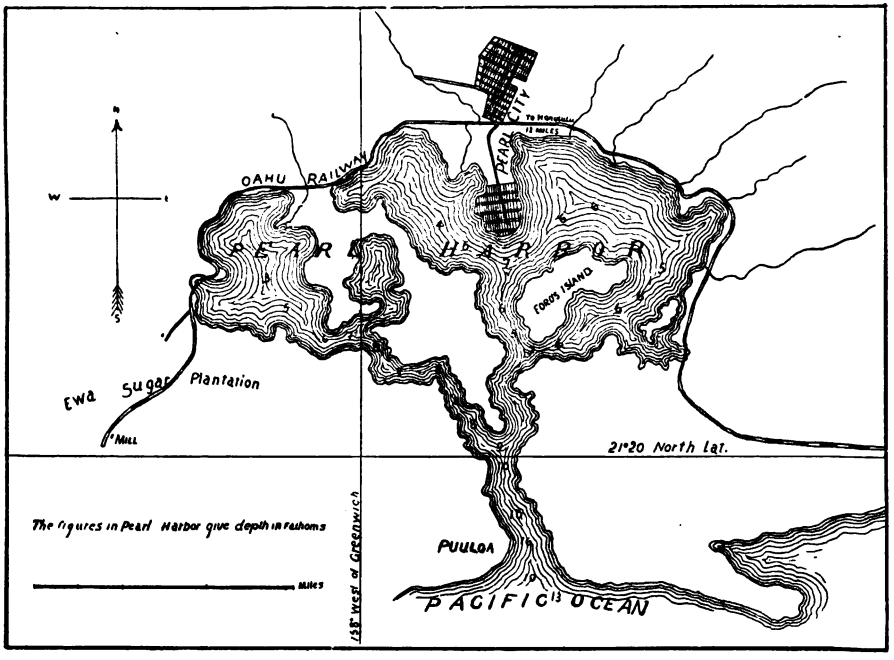
The prospect is now that by the close of the year 1896, the road will be open for traffic to Kahuku, the north point of the island, a distance of fifty-five miles from Honolulu. One important feature of this enterprise is, that the road will extend through the entire artesian belt around this island, thus opening new fields for settlement and for farming enterprises, throughout its entire length, which will become tributary to it. The success of the railway will thus be ensured.

No tourist should fail to make an excursion over this road as far as it is completed. It will give a better idea of the scenery through which it passes, in some places very good and romantic. Before many years elapse, this belt will be settled with an industrious class of farmers and fruit growers, who will all be within easy access of the metropolis.

A SUGAR PLANTATION.—As an instance of a large enterprise rendered possible and profitable by the opening of the railway, the Ewa sugar plantation, eighteen miles from Honolulu, may be referred to. Where this plantation now is, was formerly a dry and barren plain, destitute of water or cultivation, the home of wild cattle. With the introduction of steam, and the aid of the artesian water, a splendid sugar plantation has been developed, capable of turning out annually from eight to ten thousand tons of the richest sugar, the cane crops being raised solely by artesian water. It is now really one of the largest and most profitable estates on these islands. All the produce and travel created by it are conveyed over the railway, which alone has rendered profitable such a vast undertaking as the Ewa plantation, with its dependent population of one thousand persons. And it is not improbable that other similar industrial enterprises will spring up along the route. When the road is completed to Kahuku, it will serve the travel and freighting of several sugar and rice plantations, not to refer to other minor industries.

COAL TRAFFIC.—Another outcome of the Oahu railway enterprise is the erection of a coal depot, on the west side of the

harbor, where cargoes of coal are rapidly discharged by an apparatus known as the Boston coal elevator, which has been doing good work in unloading and loading ships during the past two or three years. The coal is stored in sheds erected for it, and can be put on board vessels in the same way, whenever required for coaling steamships or for shipment to other ports. For this improvement, the public are indebted to Mr. Dillingham, the general manager of the Oahu Railway Company.

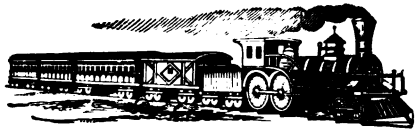


MAP OF PEARL HARBOR.

PEARL HARBOR—is more than its name signifies. It comprises a series of picturesque lochs or harbors, with a narrow entrance from the sea, but otherwise landlocked. It is a fine sheet of smooth water, lying twelve miles west of Honolulu. Its length from the bar at the entrance to the opposite mainland, is about ten miles, and its width from east to west, about the same. Along the banks of this lagoon, the depth of water varies from ten to forty feet, and in many places the largest

VIEW OF PEARL HARBOR, FROM THE ENTRANCE.

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.



Line Extended from Honolulu to Waianae,

33 MILES.

The Scenery along the Line of this Road is Indescribably Beautiful.

PEARL CITY

Situated on the border of Pearl Harbor, is steadily growing into prominence.

☛ Most desirable building lots are offered for sale by this Company on moderate terms. . . . . The best and purest artesian water is supplied at Pearl City. . . . . .

LAND!

☛ Land suitable for coffee and fruit growing is offered under long lease at favorable terms. . . . . .

When the present extension of the railway is completed it will reach Kahuku—distant 72 miles—by rail from Honolulu, opening up sugar and other agricultural lands.

Oahu Railway & Land Company,

B. F. DILLINGHAM, General Manager.

war vessels or merchant steamers can moor securely to the land, so close that with an ordinary gangway ladder, communication may be had with the shore. In this respect it resembles the banks of Puget Sound, where vessels can lie alongside the land and receive or discharge cargo. In this lagoon, there is but one island of about 330 acres, lying near the central part, called Ford's Island.

Some forty artesian wells have been sunk on the mainland surrounding Pearl Harbor, from which a constant supply of water is obtained for irrigating the fields cultivated with sugar cane, rice, pineapples and fruit trees.

Nowhere in the Pacific Ocean is there another sheet of land-locked water that can compare with this, suitable for a harbor, and capable of accommodating all the ships afloat in this ocean. It is estimated that its shores can furnish a water front of from thirty to forty miles, admirably adapted for wharves and docks.

THE BAR—at the entrance has at present twelve feet of water on it, but recent surveys have demonstrated that it consists only of sand, and that it can readily be deepened to a uniform depth of forty feet at a small expense of from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars. The removal of this bar would leave no obstacle to its being made one of the most valuable ports in the Pacific, as it would be the most secure in all weather, and the only available one in the North Pacific. The United States government has by treaty an exclusive right to this harbor, which, however, terminates with the treaty which grants it.

PEARL CITY—is the nucleus of what may in time become a place of some importance. It is now a pleasant summer resort for residents of Honolulu, especially for persons troubled with asthma. It comprises about one thousand acres of land, rising gradually from the seashore to the foothills of the mountains in the background. It has been laid out into streets and lots, and a number of pretty residences have been erected, The water supply is obtained from mountain streams, and from artesian wells. It is destined to become a favorite sub-urban health resort, as the facilities for boating, fishing and yachting are unsurpassed.

EVENING AT PEARL CITY.

O'er Waianae's fair mountain slopes there lay
The darkening twilight full of dreams and mist,
Till night's all radiant queen her power proclaimed,
And dreaming vales by silver light were kissed.
Faint twinkling lights along the shore beneath
The shade of cocoa palm, gleamed o'er the sea,
And fringing groves their charms reflected saw
Within the moonlit mirror pure and free.

No sound to break the perfect rest and peace,—
No wind to stir the waters dark and still,—
No spirit rude to break the magic spell
That charmed the senses and enthralled the will.
Oh day of joy, oh night of calm, what tongue
Could tell thy perfect loveliness, thy bliss,—
Fond memories enfold thee tenderly,
In youth and age, sweet pearl of days was this.

E. L. D.

EXCURSIONS AROUND OAHU.—A trip around the island, either on horseback, on a bicycle, or in a coach, is a very enjoyable one, especially where several are in the party. The roads are generally in good condition, and comfortable lodging places are found, if previous notice be given of the intended trip.

The island is forty-six miles in length and twenty-five in width. There are two mountain ranges, one extending the entire length of the island, and the other through the Waianae district only. The population is about 30,000, but increasing each year. An excursion around the island will afford to intending settlers a better idea of the nature of the country, as a place of residence, or if taken only for pleasure, will furnish novelties and views of scenery which can nowhere be obtained with the same satisfaction. There are no difficult passes or dangerous places, as carriages frequently make the trip. It is better to go leisurely, stopping wherever the scenery affords sufficient inducement. On a bicycle, the circuit can be made in one or two days' time; on horseback, three or four days; and in a carriage three, four or five days. The following data will give full details:

ROUTE 1—Over the Pali via Punaluu and Kahuku to Waialua, returning to Honolulu over the Leilehua table land. Distance seventy-nine miles. Time, from four to six days. It can be done in three days if the traveler is hurried. Method of transit, carriage or saddle horse, or bicycle.

ROUTE 2—Round Diamond Head and Koko heads to Waimanalo, returning to Honolulu via the Pali. Time, one to two days. Method of transit, saddle horse, or on foot.

ROUTE 3—Waianae per rail or steamer. Time, two days, allowing twenty hours stay at Waianae.

ROUTE 4—Complete circuit of the island, combining the three above routes. Time, ten days. Method of transit, saddle horse, unless the party chooses to return by steamer or rail.

As to time of starting and so forth, the tourist must decide for himself. Route No. 1 may be made in any time over three days at the will of the traveler. To do it in three days is simply to go and see nothing but the scenery on the road, and that very hastily. The points of interest are described and the tourist must consult his own convenience as to time.

One thing must be remembered by anyone going round this island, and that is that there are no hotels. By application to people in Honolulu tourists can always obtain letters that will give them access to comfortable quarters for the night. If the traveler, however, likes to rough it, and to take chances, he will always find quarters in the native houses. But wherever the tourist stays, whether it be in the mansion of the planter or the hut of the poorest native, he will meet with true hospitality, and he, on his side, must remember that he is on sufferance, and that it is not his right to call for this or that as if he were at an hotel. He must adapt himself to his surroundings.

ROUTE 1, VIA THE PALI.—This is the one generally taken, and though not making a complete circuit, is generally called 'Round the Island.' The course is up Nuuanu Valley and over the Pali. These have already been described. On reaching the foot of the Pali, a ride of a couple of miles over a rolling country will bring the traveler to the village of Kaneohe. The village is small, the main number of houses being away from the high road towards the sea. Heeia village is two miles further on. The plantation, ten miles from Honolulu, is of considerable extent, and the sugar mill is a very fine one. A little beyond the mill, there used to be an extensive tract cultivated as rice fields. The main road follows the shore, while a bridle path to the left leads over to Ahuimanu, a model dairy farm, which supplies some of the best butter in the Honolulu market. It is the property of Mr. Henry Macfarlane.

KAALAEA,—an extensive rice plantation, 15 miles from Honolulu, will be reached by following the main road. The views

along this portion of the road are very fine and the mountain scenery, to the left of the rider, is grand. High cliffs, deep ravines, and tiny threads of waterfalls are seen, while to the right and in front, are the everchanging colors of the sea and the beautiful curves of the bay.

WAIAHOLE and WAIKANE.—Between two and three miles from Kaalaea, are several rice plantations. All these plantations, in fact all rice plantations over the islands, are owned and cultivated by Chinese. At Waikane, 17 miles from Honolulu, there are two churches, one Congregational, the other Roman Catholic, on opposite sides of the road. They form a good land mark. As one approaches the point, the cliffs become very precipitous, and the summits take all kinds of fantastic shapes, which have received various names. One pinnacle of rock looks exactly like a hen and chickens, and is so named, while another has the appearance of an eagle.

KUALOA,—twenty miles from Honolulu, is a stock ranch, owned by Mr. C. H. Judd. Fine horses and cattle are bred here from good imported stock. The house is pleasantly situated not far from the foot of the lofty cliffs that rise over 1,200 feet above it. The view from here, looking towards the Nuuanu Pali is exceptionally beautiful, and before turning round the point, the tourist should look back and thoroughly enjoy it. Rounding the point is the Valley of Kaawa, forming part of the Kualoa estate, 21 miles from Honolulu. Beyond Kaawa the road is, for a distance, somewhat sandy in places. The cliffs still maintain their fantastic outlines, and from this locality may be seen the exact similitude of a couching lion. Looking directly up the mountain you see in bold relief against the sky on the top of a well proportioned pedestal, a lion with his hinder legs under him and his fore paws stretched out in front, the tail thrown naturally over the back, the mouth slightly open, the eye-lashes perfect, the head raised and looking anxiously toward Honolulu, as if he thought some great interest which it concerned him to guard might there be in jeopardy. So natural and life-like are not only the form but the expression and action, that you instinctively wait expecting that he will presently get up and roar.

KAHANA VALLEY,—is reached, three miles farther on, and is one of the most picturesque spots on the Island of Oahu. There is a perfect bay, sweeping in a semicircle; the beach is of yellow sand. The valley, somewhat over a mile in width, extends far back into the mountains, showing in the distance a wilderness of green. Down the center winds a considerable stream, over which, near its mouth, a bridge is thrown. Houses and native huts dot the landscape, while patches of rice, sweet potatoes and taro relieve the monotonous sea of primeval verdure. Fish are very plentiful in the bay and the population possess quite a number of canoes. It is a pretty sight to see them all out on a good fishing day.

PUNALUU,—26 miles from Honolulu, is reached within a short time after leaving Kahana. Here is a very large rice plantation, extending a considerable distance up the valley, and occupying all the lower land at its mouth. The population at this place is almost exclusively Chinese, large numbers being settled here with their wives. Quite a considerable village extends along the shore, and houses are to be seen far away up the valley.

HAUULA,—twenty-eight and one-half miles from Honolulu, has some rice fields, and stock raising is carried on. There is a considerable native population. The traveler should make it a point to visit the Kaliuwaa Valley, which is behind Hauula. For this a guide will have to be obtained at the village. Almost any of the natives around will be willing to undertake the task. The valley is really a cleft in the mountains, with almost precipitous sides. The vegetation is very dense, showing varieties of almost every tree and plant found on Oahu. The groves of Ohia-ai, or Mountain Apple, are very fine. This tree produces a fruit of waxy appearance, sweet and quite refreshing. The blossom is a deep pink, and when in flower the tree presents a brilliant appearance, while the ground underneath is literally covered with the fallen petals. At the head of the valley is a fine waterfall, with lofty, fern-clad cliffs on either side. This leaps into a pool whose waters are almost ice cold, and extend back into the mysterious gloom of a cavern under the cliffs. Two curious formations called by the Hawaiians *waa*, or canoes (hence the name,

Kaliuwaa, the valley of the canoe,) are quite striking. They are semicircular cuts in the cliff, extending from the base to the top, very much like the half of a well. They have evidently been formed by water, but they are unique. In no other part of the islands is a similar formation found. The valley is sacred to Kamapuaa, a native demigod, half pig, half man. Here lived the Hawaiian Centaur, half man and half hog, and performed those feats, which are the theme of many Hawaiian songs. He is supposed to have made the "canoe" in order to escape from the wrath of Pele, the Goddess of fire. He misbehaved himself and the natives of the valley called in her powerful assistance. When the hunt for him commenced, men were sent up the sides of the valley to "spot" him. The man who did so was at once turned into stone, the pinnacle representing his statue will be pointed out by a good guide. Pele beat the demigod, and in revenge he swallowed enough sea-water to put out the fires of Diamond Head, which was then the house of Pele. At any time the ascent of the valley is made, offerings of fresh leaves by the natives will be found to the deity of the valley. They consist of a bunch of leaves under a stone. Superstition holds fast, though the population is nominally christian.

The scenery now changes in character. The cliffs cease and are replaced by grass covered hills, while the low land between the hills and the sea is nearly level, and in most places covered with grass. From this place to Waialua, the country is devoted almost entirely to cane planting.

LAIE,—thirty-two miles from Honolulu, is a colony and the headquarters of the Mormons on these Islands. The settlement possesses a small sugar plantation, (with a somewhat primitive mill) a cattle ranch, a number of taro patches and land for sweet potatoes and other products. A number of white Mormons, under a head man from Salt Lake City, occupy the mission premises, which are situated on a hill overlooking the whole settlement. These have the supervision of the entire estate in various capacities, and are also sent out as missionaries round the islands. There is a considerable and quite a posperous native settlement, all Mormons. The

converts have land given them, rent free, and are assisted in building their houses. Polygamy is not allowed either among whites or natives, and the settlement is conducted on lines satisfactory to the most ultra portion of Mormon opponents.

The Mormons first came to the Islands in 1850. They have a large number of converts in all parts of the group, estimated at one-tenth in 1890. The Temple at Laie, will accommodate considerably over 1,000 people. A valley behind the mission-house contains several artesian wells and is cultivated in rice by Chinese. An artesian well also supplies the plantation with water.

One mile farther on, and near the road, is the famous water-hole, in which the woman fleeing from the warriors of Kamehameha, dived and disappeared. They coming up and supposing her to be drowned, bathed at their leisure and talked freely of their plans. The woman, meanwhile hidden in a cave, the entrance to which was below the surface of the water, listened to their talk, and, after they had left, came out of her hiding place, and making her way to the mountains where her friends, the braves of Oahu, were concealed, revealed to them the plans and purposes of the enemy.

KAHUKU,—which was once a famous grazing ranch, and devoted to the breeding of fine stock, is now the property of the Kahuku Sugar Company. The manager's dwelling is thirty-eight miles from Honolulu. Near by is a cave which is famous as a bathing place, with subterranean inlet and outlet for the flow of water, which comes from the mountain, and flows underground to the sea.

A prosperous plantation is now located here, with a sugar mill having all the most recent appliances for producing sugar, of which it turns out some five thousand tons annually. The plantation is at present under the management of Mr. A. Ahrens, Messrs. Grinbaum & Co. of Honolulu, being the agents. Communication with the city is at present by steamers, with the prospect of railway connection within a few months.

Leaving Kahuku, the road lies over a level plain and passing the north point of the island, reaches the Waimea valley and river, which is spanned by a bridge. It was at this place that

Lieutenant Hergest, of H. B. M.'s store ship Dœdalus and Mr. Gouch, naturalist and astronomer of the expedition, were murdered in 1792. They, together with a boat's crew, had landed for the purpose of getting water. Leaving the men to fill the casks, these two gentlemen wandered up the valley. The boat's crew got into a quarrel with the natives and a crowd of the latter surrounded the unsuspecting officers and murdered them. The crew got away safely to the ship.

WAIALUA.—A ride of four miles along the seashore brings us to the village of Waialua. This is a picturesque little spot, and a pleasant place to spend a few days in. There are several cattle ranches in the vicinity, and permission being obtained from the managers, very pleasant excursions can be made into the mountains, which here are rugged, cut up by deep gulches and displaying very fine scenery. A large quantity of fruit is grown here, such as bananas and melons, the former being chiefly shipped to California. A sugar plantation, owned by R. Halstead & Sons occupies an extensive tract west of the village. At one time Waialua supported quite considerable population, but of late years it has been gradually dwindling. There is a comfortable hotel here, where tourists can stop over night or longer if they choose.

From Waialua the road ascends to an extensive table land, which is covered with fine pasture and supports large herds of cattle. On the mountain slopes farming is carried on, and fields of oats, corn and other produce can be seen. On reaching the highest part of the table land, a view of Pearl Lochs is obtained. Diamond Head and the mountains behind Honolulu become once more visible. The distance from Waialua to Honolulu by this road is twenty-eight miles, and can easily be accomplished in from five to six hours. The road is good throughout the whole extent. Nineteen miles from Honolulu will be passed the Leilehua Ranch, the property of Mr. J. I. Dowsett. The ranch buildings stand just a mile west from the road, and near the base of the Kaala mountains.

KIPAPA GULCH,—which cuts clean through the table land, is crossed thirteen miles from Honolulu, and then a gradual descent brings the traveler to the village of Ewa. The shores

BISMARK STABLES,

General Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

MAIN STREET, WAILUKU, MAUI.

Carriages to meet every steamer at Kahului or Maalaea Bay.

Tourists taken from either steamer landings to Haleakala, boarding and lodging them four days, return them to either landing for $33.00.

Otherwise furnishing them with horses from Wailuku to Haleakala and return to Wailuku for $15 a horse.

Horses for any part of the island at reasonable prices.

WM. GOODNESS, Proprietor. G. S. GOODNESS, Manager.

CARRIAGE FINDINGS

We carry the Largest and Most Complete Stock of Carriage Makers' Goods in the Islands.

WHEEL MATERIAL,
CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
LEATHER AND CLOTH.

SURREYS, PHAETONS AND BUGGIES

Built to order in the Latest Style.

Hawaiian · Carriage · Mf'g · Co.,

NO. 70 QUEEN STREET.

IAO VALLEY, WAILUKU, MAUI.

around the lagoon or Pearl Lochs are lined with rice plantations and banana patches. Here the tourist can leave his carriage or horses and return to the city by rail, if he is disposed to do so; though the ride is only a short one of an hour by the turnpike road. The passenger train leaves Ewa Depot twice daily for the city, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ROUTE 2, AROUND KOKO HEAD.—By leaving Honolulu early in the morning, this trip can be completed in a day. Many, however, prefer to stay over night at Waimanalo and take the journey more leisurely. After passing Koko Head, the country is wild, rocky and barren, the road finally reaching a high pali (precipice) with the sea dashing up at its base. It is not possible to ride down this, but horses can be led down. Arrived at the base, there is fine galloping all the way to Waimanalo. A large sugar plantation is situated at this place. East of the plantation there is considerable pasture land. Indeed Waimanalo was originally a stock ranch, and was celebrated for its racing stock, some of the most prominent winners having come from there. Leaving Waimanalo, a ride across a somewhat steep ridge brings the traveler to Kailua, a very pretty valley, the upper part of which is devoted to cattle raising while the low lands towards the coast are planted in rice. The scenery around Kailua is very green, trees and vegetation of all kinds flourish, and there is a fair supply of water. Four miles from Kailua the foot of the Pali is reached, and from thence to Honolulu the route has been already described. The trip to Waimanalo can also be made by steamer, which leaves Honolulu twice a week. The landing is good.

ROUTE 3, WAIANAE—is best reached from Honolulu by railway or steamer. A vessel leaves Honolulu for this place every Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M., returning the next day. The voyage down takes about three hours, and being on the lee side of the island, is usually very smooth. Steam cars also leave Honolulu daily and reach Waianae in two hours. Waianae is a pretty plantation village, situated within an amphitheatre of mountains. The sugar mill is the most prominent building, and stands near the shore. The plantation extends some distance back, a line of railway connecting the fields with the mill, and

the laborers are taken by it to the fields in the morning and returned at night.

For a tourist, this district of the island is probably the least attractive of any, though there are several fertile valleys beyond Waianae, which will by the help of the railway be rendered productive, as coffee, oranges, bananas and other fruit can be grown in them. Heretofore there has been no means of conveyance of produce to market except on mules for a distance of forty or fifty miles, which with the losses, more than consumed their value. The railway will open up thousands of acres to settlers which now lie barren and worthless.

WAIKIKI.

The cocoa, with its crest of spears,
  Stands sentry 'round the crescent shore,
The algaroba bent with years,
  Keeps watch besides the lanai door.
The cool winds fan the mango's cheek,
  The mynah flits from tree to tree,
And zephyrs to the roses speak
  Their sweetest words at Waikiki.

Like truant children of the deep
  Escaped behind a coral wall,
The lisping wavelets laugh and leap,
  Nor heed old ocean's stern recall.
All day they frolic with the sands,
  Kiss pink-lipped shells in wanton glee,
Make windrows with their patting hands,
  And singing, sleep at Waikiki.

O Waikiki! O scene of peace!
  O home of beauty and of dreams!
No haven in the Isles of Greece
  Can chord the harp to sweeter themes;
For houris haunt the broad lanais,
  While scented zephyrs cool the lea,
And, looking down from sunset skies,
  The angels smile on Waikiki.

—*R. M. Daggett.*

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

'Hail Hawaii! sea-girt island!
Lone and grand thy peaks eternal
Stand like sentries of the ocean
Massive in their might supernal.'

HILO—is a gem, an ideal tropical village, nestling in a beautiful grove, with pretty rustic cottages almost hidden among arbors of vines and flowers of the richest hues. It lies at the base of the two grandest and loftiest mountains in the Pacific, and on the shores of a placid bay, the surface of which is rippled by the cool mountain and sea breezes, which alternate with the regularity of sunrise and sunset. Tall groves of coconut trees fringe the shores, waving their graceful fronds as a welcome to the visiting tourist. Back of the cocos, may be seen other groves of breadfruit, mango, pear and guava stretching in either direction far as the eye can reach, along the shores and up the mountain sides.

And such a sea-beach as nowhere else can be seen! with the heavy rollers following each other up the steep shores, then sliding back to be met with succeeding waves. While here and there may be seen the sportive natives, male and female, clothed in nature's bathing suit, standing upright on their surf boards and riding on the crest of the incoming waves, with outstretched arms and jubilant shouts that rouse the admiration of the most stolid observer. This riding on the surf board is one of the favorite sports of Hilo athletes, and the wilder the waves are, the more they enjoy their daring feats.

The dwellings of the villagers stretch along the shore to the right and to the left of the bay for two miles or more, and still farther on are the plantations around each of which clusters a village population, most of whom are employed on the plantation or in some way connected with it.

At some seasons of the year when the trade wind blow strong, this district is supplied with an abundance of rain, which, while it serves to give a luxuriant growth to the vegetation and especially to the growing cane, sometimes proves a temporary but harmless discomfort to the visitor. The atmosphere at night is usually cool and refreshing, owing to the breeze from the mountain tops. It is in every respect an ideal tropical village, and a place of rest. There are excellent accomodations for tourists, who may plan to spend here a few weeks or months; and horses or carriages can always be had at moderate prices, by those who wish to make excursions to the surroundings country. But for news, the residents are dependent on arrivals from Honolulu.

Beautiful as the appearance of the town is to a stranger, that of the surrounding country will be found still more attractive. At some seasons of the year, particularly in the autumn, when the sugar cane is in full bloom, the landscape appears as though it had been painted by an artist in a dull reddish tint, as far as the eye can see along the distant coast from the shore to the woods. This color is given by the tassels of the cane, which are at first of a light straw and gradually assume a reddish tint. The sugar cane belt commences a few miles south of Hilo and extends in almost a continuous line up the northern coast to Kohala, a distance of sixty miles, and in the blossoming season, November and December, presents one of the most striking and novel pictures of landscape scenery to be witnessed anywhere. Nearly one hundred thousand acres of cane are growing along this coast, though less than half of it is cropped each year.

Coconut Island.—When Lord Byron visited Hilo in 1824,—after he had landed at Honolulu the bodies of Kamehameha II. and his Queen, who died in England—he became fascinated with the scenery of the village and the charming bay, its

shores and islands, and named the former after himself, Byron's Bay, by which it is still designated on most English charts On the eastern side of this smooth sheet of water, a mile distant from the village, is Coconut Island, so called from the cluster of trees on it. It is a charming spot, often resorted to on festive occasions for picnics, where old and young gather to spend an afternoon under the cool shade of its lofty trees, fanned by the sea breezes, which form so attractive a feature of Hilo and its vicinity. Fortunate indeed is the tourist who happens to witness one of these unique and cosmopolitan gatherings of people from every quarter of the globe. It will form a red-letter day in his checkered life, never to be forgotten, for the beautiful panoramic view which it affords of the lofty mountains and island scenery can nowhere be surpassed. In front lies the placid bay, and on the shore beyond is the village, almost hidden with luxuriant foliage; while in the background are seen the two mountains—at the right, grand old snow-capped Mauna Kea (white mountain), and at the left, the still more majestic Mauna Loa (long mountain), its summit volcano often wreathed with a cloud of smoke. It was here, with the inspiration of such a scene, and under the shade of the coco palms that the picture of Hilo, (see frontispiece) was outlined by the writer, and afterwards copied and finished with artistic skill by Hawaii's young artist, Mr. D. Howard Hitchcock, a resident artist, whose brush has earned for him a world-wide fame. It is a panoramic sketch which every tourist will recognize and prize as a faithful bird's-eye view of a very charming spot in this earthly paradise.

HAWAII—is the largest island of the group, having an area of 4216 square miles, much of it being barren lava, without soil or vegetation. Its length from north to south is ninety miles, and from east to west seventy miles. Its population is about 30,000, though at the time of its discovery by Captain Cook, it is believed to have been at least 100,000. It has three lofty mountains, Kea in the north-east being the highest, about 14,000 feet. Mauna Loa in the south is a few hundred feet less in height, and Hualalai in the western part of the island is 8,275 feet. When viewed from a vessel lying at anchor

in Kawaihae Bay on a clear day, the three mountains appear distinct, but from the south, only one, Mauna Loa, is in sight, and from that point looks as though it was flat on top and not so high as it really is. Being of such size and height, the island possesses a varied climate. The eastern or windward side receives the trade-wind showers, and is generally well watered, and the country is much cut up by numerous streams and deep gulches, while on the western or leeward side the trade-wind is shut off by the mountain masses in the centre of the island. The climate along the western and southern coast is dry, and for miles no running streams are to be found.

Ascending the mountains, every variety of climate is encountered until frost is reached. On the summits of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea there is almost always some snow in summer, in the ravines, but in winter the snow cap often extends for ten or a dozen miles down their sides.

The most fertile sections of the island are along the north-eastern coast and in the extreme southern part. It is in these that the large sugar plantations are located. Considerable tracts of land are quite barren, consisting of masses of lava and scoriæ, and presenting a scene of desolation, though in some portions of the lava districts of Puna and Kona very rich land is found, which is generally covered with forest trees and dense vegetation.

THE TWO VOLCANOES.—Hawaii is the only island of the group on which there are active volcanoes, one of which, (occasionally in action,) is located on the summit of Mauna Loa, and the other at Kilauea, on the south-eastern slope of the mountain. The summit crater is only in action, perhaps once in five years, and it generally remains so for a few days or weeks only.

Kilauea, on the other hand, is almost constantly active, its periods of inactivity being short and infrequent. The fact that this volcano is accessible at all seasons of the year, over safe and smooth roads, in coaches, and where every modern convenience is to be found, renders it an object of world-wide interest to tourists.

The following pages will be devoted to a brief description of

the routes from Honolulu, of which there are two, each having its advantages. The best plan, however, when travelers have the time to spare, is to go by one route, returning by the other, thus making the circuit of Hawaii, mostly by water, and overland in coaches or on horseback from Hilo to Punaluu in Kau. Those who follow this plan, obtain a view of the whole island of Hawaii and see its chief attractions. We will first describe the Hilo route, then that by Punaluu, each requiring about the same length of time for travel.

TO THE VOLCANO VIA HILO.

The Wilder's Steamship Company's steamer Kinau, a staunch iron ship of 975 tons, and 550 horse power—leaves Honolulu every ten days on Tuesdays and Fridays alternately, at 2 P. M.

As the trip occupies only six or seven days, two ot three of which are spent at the volcano, it is well to take as little superflous clothing as possible, an extra change or two being all that is required. For use at the volcano an old pair of shoes will be best, or perhaps an old pair of lawn tennis shoes, especially if the tourist remains over one trip, either at the volcano or Hilo. Heavy shoes will not be needed. A rubber rain coat may not be amiss. A valise or carpet bag will contain all that is required for the trip. Leave heavy luggage behind.

At 2 o'clock sharp, the last whistle having blown, the steamer promptly casts off her lines and backs out into the stream, heading for the open sea, for Lahaina and other way ports. Here we insert a leaf from a passenger's note book, which briefly describes the events, perhaps better than any twice told tale could do.

OFF FOR HILO.—We left Honolulu at 2 P. M. in the steamer Kinau with a southerly breeze blowing on our starboard beam for several miles, and until we were well out in the Molokai channel, which intervenes between the islands of Oahu and Molokai. The wind here gradually hauled to the east, and a regular N. E. trade wind continued the balance of the voyage. At 5:30 P. M. we pass the light-house on the S. W. point of Molokai, and shoals of flying-fish are darting about in all directions. Two whales, of the humpback species, are also playing about our steamer and causing amusement to the passengers. Around

the lighthouse which we have just passed, a heavy surf dashes upon the rocks; but farther along the southern shore there is scarcely a ripple on the beach which stretches unbroken as far as we can see. About 10 P. M. we reach the old and historic town of Lahaina, on the Island of Maui, and Maalaea Bay on the same island about midnight. Both these ports are stopping places for the steamers of Wilder's Steamship Co. as also is Makena, which we reach about an hour later. The Island of Lanai looms to the westward at dawn, when we find ourselves crossing the Hawaii channel, with several coasting schooners in sight. The immense mountain of Haleakala, on Maui, is now seen in its giant proportions of 10,000 feet elevation. On the top of this mountain is the largest extinct crater in the world—eight miles in diameter, and nearly thirty miles in circumference including its sinuosities. The depth is estimated at 2000 feet, with crags and precipices all around; and the great pit is shaped like a hole from which a huge carbuncle had just been drawn. The sides have a peculiar vegetation, and the floor of the crater is covered with black volcanic debris, especially around four or five cones that bear evidence of having vomited fire at a comparatively recent age of our planet. The ascent of the mountain to this wonder of nature is easy and gradual over a safe mountain track.

Early in the morning the mountains of Hawaii are seen in the distance, and by 9 A. M. the steamer makes fast to her buoy at Mahukona. It is a small, uninviting place of about twenty dwellings and warehouses, and serves as the port of entry for the Kohala district. Passengers and freight are landed here, and despatched over the Kohala railway, which is some twenty miles in length. This road runs past each of the plantations, which are easily accessible from the stations, where coaches are generally waiting to convey passengers who may need them. Passengers bound on to Hilo can go ashore or remain on board, during the two or three hours that the steamer is detained, unloading or taking on cargo.

About noon the boat casts off her moorings and proceeds on about ten miles in smooth water to Kawaihae, where more passengers and freight are landed. This port was formerly visited

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by the whaleship fleet to obtain supplies of potatoes, cattle, sheep and hogs, before leaving for their long cruises north and west. At present it is simply the landing place for supplies and passengers for the ranches near it.

From the steamer's deck may be seen the ruins of the large heiau or temple, built by Kamehameha the Great, where were offered sacrifices on occasions of great victories. The telephone here announces to Hilo and intermediate points, the arrival of the steamer and any important news which she may bring. The stay here is usually not more than an hour, when the boat returns past Mahukona and around the north point of the island, from which she heads straight for Hilo, a distance of eighty miles or more. If the weather is pleasant, this is the most picturesque part of the voyage.

KOHALA AS SEEN FROM THE SEA.—The beauty and variety of the scenery here baffle description. Every spot is clad in verdure of the greenest hues—the shades blending in places and contrasting in others. Those bright green patches that extend from the shore to the edge of the distant woods, are the fields of sugarcane; the darker stretches are grazing pastures, and the darkest areas are tropical forests of koa, ohia and other native trees. That tall smokestack rises from a sugar-mill, of which there are a number along this coast. Large buildings these are, and at present their occupants are in full work grinding cane. Nearer the shore and upon that estuary are rice fields cultivated by Chinamen; but the coast line here is bold and rocky, and the landings are neither numerous nor all that could be desired. Yet schooners are anchored near the shore; and, at times, we see canoes under sail, all making for or leaving some of these rocky landings. The very high mountains of the interior are generally veiled in cloud; and the scenery upon which we now gaze, slopes gently from the sea to a comparatively low range of foothills about ten miles distant. All this area is in the district of North Kohala; but soon we pass to grander scenes—frowning cliffs of great height overlooking the sea, deep and steep gorge-shaped valleys, and waterfalls tumbling over the precipices into the ocean. The southern terminus of the railway from Mahukona, previously

noticed, ends before this grand and wild scenery is approached, and which offers insurmountable obstacles to roads of all kinds, owing to its steep and rugged character. The large valleys of Waipio and Waimanu are visible from the steamer, where they open from the shore; and, for natural beauty and majestic grandeur of outline, few valleys in the world can equal them not even the famous Yosemite. Waimanu Valley is noted as being the birth-place of the Hawaiian Conqueror, King Kamehameha I., who brought all the islands of the group under his subjection, and was the first King of the Hawaiian Islands as a united kingdom.

Then comes the district of HAMAKUA, and again sugar plantations, mills and scattered houses. For nearly sixty miles from here, there is one continuous ribbon of cane and a succession of mills until Hilo is reached. The steamer stops for an hour or so at Laupahoehoe, where from the deck a good view of the bold cliff can be obtained, and some idea formed of what the rider has to surmount when going round the island. The Hilo coast, which commences four miles before reaching Laupahoehoe, is abrupt and pierced by numerous gulches, large and small. There are said to be sixty-two between Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Down each of these winds a stream, ending, in most cases, in a waterfall that leaps into the sea. These slender silver threads seem to be countless. The wind takes them up, toys with them, scatters them into gossamer veils, and the sun paints them with rainbow tints.

ARRIVAL AT HILO.—Formerly the steamer arrived in the morning of the third day from Honolulu, and passengers for the volcano were hurried off soon after landing, just when a rest was much needed. A change has been made in the steamer's schedule, by which she will be able to land her passengers some twelve hours earlier, or during the evening of the second day out from Honolulu. This change enables tourists to secure a good night's rest in Hilo before starting on their journey to Kilauea. There are two hotels and several private boarding houses in the village, where strangers will be made comfortable, and have an opportunity to see the place.

The streets of the village are well macadamized. Front

street, the thoroughfare running parallel with and nearest the bay, is lined with business houses and stores on both sides, and at its northern end is a terrace of emporiums whose fronts are open to the harbor. Waianuenue street runs at right angles with Front street, and at its lower end stores and business houses are numerous, and for some distance continuous. The private dwellings are embowered in shade, and surrounded with gardens; while a large number of the buildings have quite an ornamental and genteel appearance. In churches the Congregationalists and Catholics are well represented. There are but three public buildings, the Court House, the Post Office, and the Custom House. There are also a Central Telephone Office and a Public Library, which contains several thousand volumes. Schools are plentiful, and an industrial institution for boys, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Terry, is especially worthy of mention, as several trades, such as printing, carpenter work, etc., are here taught to the native youth. The people are very hospitable to strangers, to whom every attention and kindness is shown during the period of their visit.

Among the attractions of Hilo, the Rainbow fall, located a mile or more from the postoffice, is well worth a visit. There is a lower fall that can be seen from the bridge, but it has not the beauty of the upper one, which often displays the rainbow.

For those who have the time, a visit to some of the sugar plantations in this vicinity is well worth the day spent in it, if for nothing else than to see the flume bridges that cross the wide ravines. In the Hilo district it is estimated that there are over fifty thousand acres of sugar cane growing, half of which is cropped each year. In former days, all the cane was hauled to the mills in ox carts, requiring the service of thousands of oxen and mules. Now, nearly all this cane is conveyed in water flumes, some of it a distance of five or six miles. Part of them are very lofty, made so in order to cross the deep and wide ravines. One of the longest and highest bridges is over 1500 feet in length and 160 feet in height. Another is built up on trestle-work nearly 200 feet in height. Although costly structures, they save a great expense, as compared with carting or railroading. The abundance of rainfall in the Hilo district

enables the planters to use the water for the transportation of their bulky cane.

HO FOR KILAUEA!—The volcano being the objective point in the tourist's program, all plans are made with this in view. Generally, Wilson's livery stables are prepared with the necessary vehicles and animals to start at short notice, and without limit as to the number of passengers, either in buggy, hack, omnibus or on horseback as the parties prefer. Name the hour when you will be ready, and the conveyance will be at your door. It is much pleasanter to start early, say eight o'clock in the morning, the air being then cooler than later on. In the afternoon it is more apt to be showery in passing through the woods. But as regards rain, the tourist must be prepared to encounter it, without notice, at any hour of the day or night, while he is in the Hilo district. These showers, however, are usually short and smart.

The coach being ready, the start is made without ceremony, over a level road, and past waving cane fields belonging to the Waiakea Sugar Company. The first woods are reached within an hour, some four miles out of town. From here on the scenery changes, and we dash into the thick forest, which may be described as an immense conservatory, enclosed overhead with branches of trees, from which dangle vines of rarest beauty. On either side are ferns of endless variety, from the majestic tree fern, known here as the *pulu*, bearing a downy substance that serves instead of feathers to fill the pillows and matresses of the natives,—to the delicate maiden's hair, which seems to entirely cover some of the trees and vines, so abundant is it. And yet its leaves are as delicate as any grown in a hothouse. The coach passes along under a perfect and continuous canopy of branches and vines covered with flowers of every color. Here, when in season, are the red blossoms of the ohia or mountain apple, the papaya and the screw palm or pandanus, from the nuts of which the natives make yellow wreaths. The climbing plants and bird-nest ferns appear in great profusion, and will attract the attention of every one, on account of their gigantic size and beauty. They reach the tops of the tallest trees, swinging their branches covered with flaming colored blossoms.

Nowhere can such morning glories be found, either as regards size, color or brilliancy of their blossoms, as in these Hilo forests.

IN THE COFFEE DISTRICT.—The road being smooth, the coach glides rapidly over it, and almost unconsciously the time flies, so that the halfway house is reached before the traveler is aware he has come so far. Numerous cottages have been built along the road in this section by the coffee planters, who have taken claims within the last two or three years, and evidences of thrift and progress are seen on every hand. As coffee grows here with very little care, after being once planted, this is likely to become a rich coffee district. It is thought that ten thousand acres will soon be planted with it within twenty miles around Hilo. As it yields on an average 1200 pounds per acre, when in full bearing, it promises to become a valuable article of export within a very few years. No finer coffee is produced anywhere in the world than Hawaiian, which surpasses the best Java or Mocha.

THE NEW VOLCANO ROAD.—An hour or two is allowed at the Half Way House for lunch, rest and sightseeing in the neighboring settlement, and the coach starts on to finish the remaining fifteen miles of the journey. The road which we are now traveling over, has all been constructed during the past few years, by the Hawaiian Government, at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. Formerly there was only a bridle path, which led through swamp and bogs over rough lava boulders and clinkers, making the journey one of great discomfort, and for ladies almost impracticable. The rise between Hilo and the volcano is 4,100 feet, but so well is the new road graded that it is difficult for the traveler to perceive any rise or fall in it. It is macadamized throughout and well made with a steam roller, so that it sheds the rain which daily falls. Work will be continued, from year to year, with the purpose of making it broader, keeping it in good condition, and filling the side pits.

The coach arrives at the Volcano Hotel between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., after what usually proves a pleasant and not tire-

some ride, throughout the whole of which many attractions have been observed that are seldom seen elsewhere.

Before giving a description of the hotel and the volcano, we return to Honolulu, and escort our tourists who preferred to come via Kau.

VOLCANO ROUTE VIA KAU.—The Interisland steamer W. G. Hall, 380 tons burthen, leaves Honolulu alternate Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 A. M. She is one of the best sea boats plying in our waters, and tourists will find her accomodations and table equal to any, while her officers and stewards are ever on the alert to supply all their wants. She is a wooden vessel, built expressly for this service, and is less given to rolling than many larger steamers. Her route, on leaving Honolulu, is the same as that of the Kinau, touching at Lahaina and Maalaea in the afternoon, and then steaming past East Maui and across the Hawaii channel. In the early morning she will be in sight of Hawaii, heading direct for Kailua,on the western coast of the island, and in smooth water. A fine view is had from her deck during the forenoon of the three high mountains of Hawaii—Kea, Loa and Hualalai, the latter rising from the shore which the steamer is now passing.

KAILUA was formerly one of the royal residences of the Kings of Hawaii, and latterly a favorite country resort of theirs. A number of the houses along the shore were built for their accomodation and that of their attendants. The spires of two churches show up among the trees, one Roman Catholic and the other Congregational, both built some forty or fifty years ago. Behind the village rises Mount HUALALAI, its lower portions lava scored, its upper part covered with trees and verdure. The last eruption from this mountain occurred in 1801. Its sides are dotted with ranch buildings and cottages. KAILUA is one of the chief places in North Kona, and from it coffee, cattle, fruit, especially pine apples and oranges are forwarded to Honolulu. Here are located several large and fine plantations, where the famous Kona coffee is grown. At the landing, on steamer days, there is always a large crowd of Hawaiians, who

come galloping in from all directions to hear the news and to sell or ship their produce. Indeed, 'steamer day' is a sort of holiday at every landing along the coast.

KEAUHOU, a small village, is usually the next landing made. It is about six miles south of Kailua. The crowd that met the steamer at the latter port will have galloped overland and be ready to meet it once more. A short stay is made here for landing freight, and then the Hall is off for Kealakeakua Bay.

This place is not only remarkable for its scenic beauty, and lofty palisades, which are really grand, but for its historical associations both Hawaiian and foreign, for here are laid away the bones of mighty chiefs of old, and here fell the great discoverer, Captain James Cook.

The northern side of the bay is guarded by a high, frowning precipice, which, sweeping around, gradually melts into the wooded slope of MAUNA LOA. At the foot of the western end of the precipice is a little projection of flat land forming one horn of the entrance to the harbor. From this a road winds to the top of the cliff. It was on this spot, known as Kaawaloa, that the last tragic scene in Cook's life was enacted. A monument has been erected to the memory of Cook on a plot of land donated to the British Government by the late Princess Likelike. It is a plain obelisk of concrete, standing in a small enclosure which is surrounded by chains and old cannon. The monument was put in place in 1874, the work being performed by the sailors H. B. M. S. Fantome. The inscription reads as follows:

In memory of
the great circumnavigator
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R. N.,
who
discovered these Islands
on the 18th of January, A. D. 1778,
and fell near this spot
on the 14th of February, A. D. 1779.

This monument was erected
by some of
his fellow countrymen.

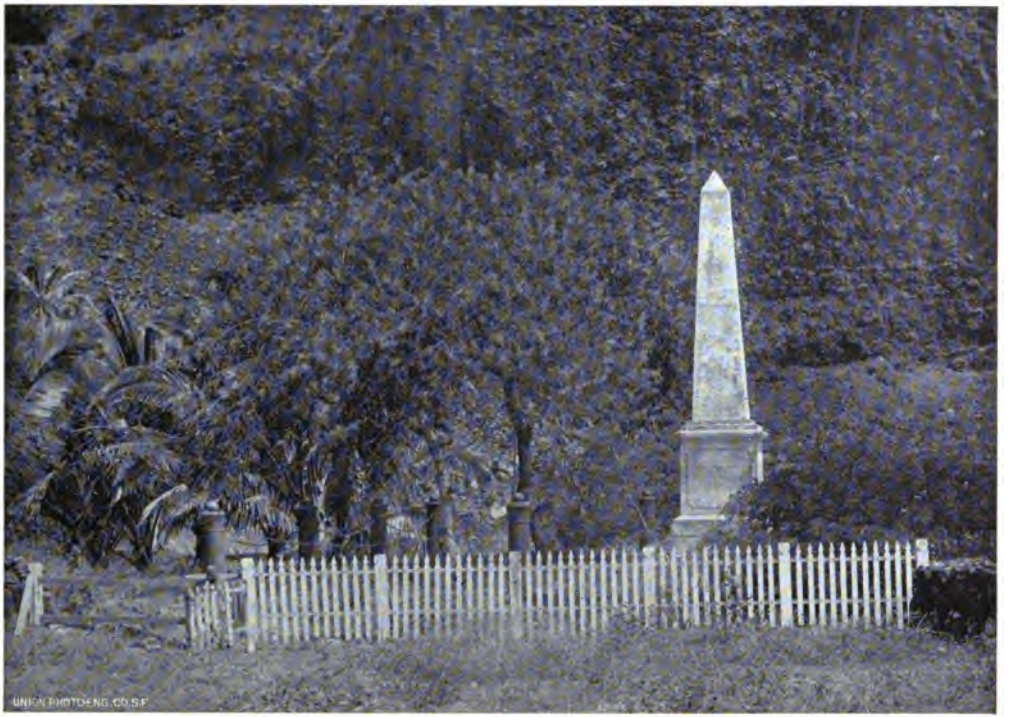
Passengers will have time to land and examine the monument, and can also have pointed out to them the rock upon which Cook fell, not far from the monument. It is a black

mass of lava, almost awash with the water. Even on steamer day Kaawaloa is a desolate looking place, but on February 14th, 1779, it presented a very different sight. It was then alive with chiefs, warriors, women and servants. Hundreds of canoes were darting about where now you can but gather a couple of dozen or so. There was all the display of a barbaric pageantry, rude undoubtedly, but very picturesque. It has passed away completely, and only from some musty page and from odds and ends in museums can a faint picture be re-constructed.

The cliffs are also most interesting. They are full of burial caves, each of which belonged to a family of chiefs. In these caves the dead were deposited. How to reach some of them is a problem only to be solved by the inhabitants here and the cool-headed birdnesters of the Orkney and Shetland Isles. According to statements by the old natives the depositors of the dead did not use ropes, but as the work was always done secretly at night, the statement does not go for very much.

Across the bay, a mile from Kaawaloa is Napoopoo, a pretty little village, nestling in a grove of coconut trees. To this the steamer usually runs over while the tourist is examining Kaawaloa. Looking southward a good view of the coast is obtained and of the land stretching upward in a gentle slope to the clouds. The coast is indented with numerous little bays, and at each such opening there is a grove of coconuts, a village and very likely a few canoes looking out for fish. The lower country near the coast is one mass of black lava, here and there disintegrated enough to support a scanty vegetation, but from a couple to three miles from the shore a dense forest commences, which stretches in an unbroken band around the mountain. Small villages and isolated houses appear as specks in the prevailing green. After leaving Kealakeakua, the landings of Hookena and Hoopuloa are touched at.

It was on this coast, and near the last-named place, as Hawaiian tradition states, that two foreigners, a man and woman, landed in a small boat, about the close of the sixteenth century. Spanish history corroborates this tradition, so far as regards the loss of one vessel of a Spanish fleet, which occurred



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in the vicinity of this group. But as no tidings were ever heard by the Spanish from their missing vessel, the Hawaiian tradition may be accepted as true.

KAU AND PUNALUU.—Leaving Hoopuloa, the ends of the recent lava flows of 1868 and 1889, where they reached the sea are passed, and, if daylight lasts, some idea of the manner in which these rivers of liquid stone have been formed, can be gathered with the aid of a good glass. The southernmost point of Hawaii, (Ka Lae,) and Honuapo are reached in about three hours. Here only mails are landed and the steamer at once proceeds to Punaluu, the terminus of the sea route. This is usually reached about 6 P. M. The passengers are landed in boats and will proceed to the Punaluu hotel, where they will find themselves comfortably taken care of. The hotel is clean, the table good, and the proprietor will be found very obliging and ready to afford any information required.

Early in the morning the start for the Volcano is made. The first five miles are done by rail to Pahala, where the Hawaiian Agricultural Company have a large plantation and a fine mill. The fields extend far up the hillside and the constant moving of wagons, riders and gangs of men makes a busy scene.

OFF TO THE VOLCANO.—At Pahala a coach will be found ready to convey the tourists to the Volcano. The road passes through a pleasant grassy country with the tree-clad slopes of Mauna Loa lying to the left, while to the right glimpses of the sea and the lower land are occasionally caught. The Half-way House is reached in about three hours. Here a lunch is prepared for the travelers, and a short rest is given to the animals. The air becomes cooler as the coach advances, and a pleasant ride of seven hours through a country abounding in pretty scenery brings the party to the vicinity of the Volcano House. The smoke which forever overhangs this wonder of nature will have been pointed out by the guide, long before the crater is reached. About a mile from the Volcano House, a first view into the crater is obtained. By daylight the sight is by no means so striking as at night, but enough can be seen to excite wonder in the beholder.

ARRIVAL AT THE VOLCANO.—On approaching the crater, from

Hilo or Kau, but particularly from Kau, as the stage reaches the ridge a mile distant, the hotel suddenly bursts into view, surmounted with its tower and flagstaff, and appears like a cluster of buildings on a commanding site, forming a really handsome picture, in bold contrast with the wild and desolate country around. The road here being excellent, the stage rattles along as fast as four horses can travel, and in a few minutes halts under the spacious porch in front of the hotel. As the stage generally brings a mail with a week's later news from the metropolis and outside world, its arrival is an event that interests the guests and others. Manager Lee and his attentive aids receive the strangers with as hearty a welcome as if they had been their guests before, and escort them to their rooms, which can always be reserved if engaged by letter or telephone in advance.

Here we are, 4100 feet above the sea, in a comfortable home-like building, with its broad veranda, spacious office, pleasant ladies' parlor and cosy observation room—all imparting to the stranger a feeling of comfort and rest—just such as one experiences when the long, tedious, dusty overland journey across America is ended, and one is at home in a comfortable hotel or private residence. A bath is next in order, and can be had cold or warm, or a natural steam sulphur bath, as good a fatigue extinguisher as a Turkish massage or Hawaiian lomi-lomi.

THE VOLCANO HOUSE.—This fine hotel was erected during the autumn of 1891. It is a spacious two-story building, with a graceful tower in the west corner. It contains fourteen rooms, including a large office, ladies' parlor, dining hall, observation room, and ten or twelve sleeping chambers, besides the cottages. These are comfortable rooms, finished and furnished in good style suited to their several uses. The ladies' parlor has a piano, and is furnished with lounges, rockers and easy chairs. The dining hall has four large tables, with seats for forty guests, and all the crockery and table ware is new, abundant and well suited to the wants of the establishment. Under the supervision of Mr. Lee, those who have been guests express much satisfaction with the management of this department. The table is well supplied with fresh meats, fowls, milk and

butter from a ranch, a few miles distant, and vegetables are grown in the garden near the hotel.

The old Volcano house serves as an extension to the new building, having been improved in many respects while in the hands of the carpenters. Its familiar social hall, with the large fireplace, remains much the same as formerly, but has been made larger, with the manager's family room adjoining. In the social hall a billiard table has been placed, which serves to entertain the guests.

SULPHUR BANKS AND BATHS.—A few hundred yards from the hotel are the sulphur banks, which have been in existence from the earliest records. They cover several acres of land, and the sulphur is formed by the steam rising through cracks in the surface of the ground, where it condenses in beautiful crystals varying from one to six or ten inches in length, and the product might be saved and utilized for commercial purposes, were it more abundant. The vapor is brought in pipes to a small building near the hotel, where it serves for bathing purposes, and guests are at liberty to take sulphur baths once or oftener every day. It is said by those who have tested their virtues, that they are most invigorating after a long ride, and possess also curative properties on persons suffering from rheumatism and also paralysis. The amount of steam is regulated by faucets at the pleasure of the person taking the bath. The effect as stated by some is very similar to that of the massage treatment or the Hawaiian lomi-lomi. They can produce no harm, and are very refreshing to any one.

HAWAII'S WONDER-LAND.

WHAT THE CRATER LOOKS LIKE.—Before starting to visit the molten lake of fire, it may be well to remind the reader that the crater of Kilauea is a sunken pit, three miles in length and breadth, and looks in the daytime like a vast deposit of black pitch, in the process of cooling, with smoke or steam rising everywhere. The pit is surrounded by perpendicular walls, four or five hundred feet high, like those bordering the river just below Niagara Falls. In the southern part of this large

crater, is the active lake of Ha-le-mau-mau, enclosed by broken walls, somewhat similar to the larger pit. Over this lake hangs a constant cloud of smoke, dark in the day time, but brilliantly illuminated at night, perhaps like the cloud and pillar of fire, which led the Israelites through the desert to the promised land. The floor of this large crater is about five hundred feet below the level of the hotel. Sometimes the lake of Ha-le-mau-mau overruns its enclosing walls, and the streams flow off in various directions, generally towards the right hand wall of the large crater, and are seen best from the cliffs or from the hotel. No fatal accident from them has ever been recorded.

Many visitors come to Kilauea with the impression that it is on a mountain top, to be viewed at a distance. This is not the case. It is in a pit, and is the only active volcano in the world that can be approached with perfect safety to the very edge of its molten lake, so close that at times the liquid lava can be dipped out, and coins put into it, so that when cool, they may be taken away as souveniers. In this respect it differs from Vesuvius, Ætna and other noted volcanoes, in having no enclosing cone, being what Mr. Dana calls a 'pit-crater,' or what Capt. Dutton terms a 'caldera,' or cluster-crater, surrounded mostly by vertical walls, and these walls made of the nearly horizontal edges of stratified lava-streams. 'The history of these volcanoes,' says Mr. Dana, 'is such as has been supplied by no other volcanic region. Commonly it is the eruption that draws attention to the volcano; and the course of the flow, the characteristics of the lava, and the devastations of the fiery stream and the earthquakes, make up nine-tenths of all the published facts. At Kilauea, on the contrary, it is a history of the *inner workings* of the volcano; of the movements and changes that take place within the crater over the various parts of the great area where come into view the outlets of the subterranean lava-column; and of these events as steps in the line of progress from its emptied condition after a great eruption till ready again for an outbreak. In Vesuvius, the crater may be accessible for a time after a discharge; but in general, long before the time of eruption, the vapors and cinder eject-

ions make access to the bottom impossible. The crater of Ætna is far away from habitations, and it has therefore had no regular series of interior investigations. Kilauea alone is always accessible and attended with no danger.'

THE BLACK PIT.—The first view of the crater, if had in the daytime only, is generally disappointing to those whose imagination has pictured a grand illumination on some mountain peak, which could be viewed best from a distance. Instead of this, the crater is below, a sunken pit, the surface of which presents in the daytime the appearance of a field of glistening pitch, with smoke or steam rising from every part of it—or perhaps more like the ruins of some great city, where everything has been burnt, and the black smouldering debris and walls alone remain. So the desire to start off at once and explore this famous region increases from the moment of arrival in sight of it. The best time, however, to start is from three to four o'clock in the afternoon. At stated before, the larger crater is three miles in length and nine in circumference, and five or six hundred feet in depth.

The hotel stands near the edge of the northern cliff, and the road leading down the precipice into the large crater, commences within a hundred feet from the hotel veranda. This road is from six to eight feet wide, and has an easy grade, winding down through a dense growth of tropical shrubbery, ferns and flowers. Those who prefer to ride on horses or mules can do so, the charge for animal being a moderate one. In this way, the ride down the precipice and across the lava plain is made quite comfortably by ladies and elderly people, as the animals take their riders to within a quarter of a mile of the active lake. The ride or walk across the lava plain reveals a scene of awful grandeur, which the wildest imagination will fail adequately to describe. This last quarter mile has to be traversed on foot, over a rather rough, though perfectly safe path, of gradual ascent, to the very edge of the boiling pit. Here a rude hut has been built to protect visitors from the cold winds, and seats also are provided. Now the grand picture opens to view, and as the sun disappears below the horizon, and darkness increases, the fires commence to glow, and the scene

unveils itself, continually growing more intensely beautiful, till the spectator becomes speechless with wonder and delight.

HA-LE-MAU-MAU.—No scene like this can be found elsewhere on earth. We are overlooking the largest active crater in the world—the only one that is always ready to display the power of its Creator. It is a picture that, once seen, can never be forgotten. Below us is the boiling fiery mass around us in every direction the sky is all aglow and lurid, as with the burning of a hundred cities, and the very air trembles with the fearful scene. And yet the spectator is as safe here from any possible harm as in the city which he hails from. No accident of life or limb has ever been recorded in Kilauea, since it was visited by the first foreigners a hundred years ago. Perhaps no more graphic description of this volcano can be prepared than the following which appeared in the New York Independent:

A TOURIST'S DESCRIPTION.—'Suddenly we found ourselves standing on the edge of the yawning inner crater itself and looking down into its fiery gulf. There it lay, with its waves of fire sweeping from end to end, like the waves of an inland sea with a strong gale blowing over it. The shores of this lake were black as night; low and shelving in some places, the waves rolled along them in circlets of flame. High and rocky in others, they dashed up against them with a thunderous sound and threw back a spray of living light. For a few seconds the lake would become quiescent. Its red hot surface would assume an ashen gray, and the darkness of night would begin to creep over it. Then, without any premonition, a fountain of fire would shoot up from the center, another from the side, another still from some distant quarter, till sometimes there would be no less than six or eight of these fountains at once throwing up their bright jet of sulphurous flame, and lighting up the frowning crags and precipices around with their unearthly glare. Then by a sudden impulse and with the most deafening detonations, they would rush together and convert the whole lake as before into one burning, seething roaring ocean of fire.

One of the most curious features of the scene was the formation of lava columns on the surface of the lake through the

action of underlying gases. These columns would build themselves up to the height of ten feet or more, emitting from their tops long jets of ignited gas, and then, when no longer able to support themselves, would topple over with a fiery splash which dazzled the eyes to behold. Altogether the spectacle was so grand, so appalling, that there was not one of us who was not obliged to step back every few moments to rest our eyes and to quiet our nerves. Nor was it the eye alone that was appealed to in this carnival of horrors. From every part of that fiery gulf there issued the most infernal sounds that ever fell on mortal ear. The hissings, the groanings, the turbulent roarings and mutterings, owing to the action of gases upon the molten lava, were indescribable. It was the scene of the world of the lost depicted by the old artists realized. It was the description of the old prophets fulfilled. We were on the borders of the lake where the 'fires are never quenched,' whose 'smoke ascended forever and ever,' and those strange sounds that we heard were the wails of souls sunk therein.

'Bending over the precipice for the last time previous to our departure, I noticed that the lake had suddenly assumed its quiescent state preparatory to another outbreak. While looking at it in this condition the dark, half-congealed surface began to crack and cleave asunder. Wonderful to relate, the cleavage was in figure a serpent of fire, with its blunt head, its long spiral form and sweeping tail. It was enough. The picture was complete; and weary in body and utterly prostrate in mind, I returned to the hotel and retired to my bed that night to dream that I had seen *Hell*.'

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.—The following is the account given by the author of this GUIDE, of his sixteenth and latest visit to this volcano.

The crater is constantly changing, and like the views in a kaleidoscope, it is seldom seen twice alike. Shortly after the collapse which occurred March 6, 1891, when the immense pile of rocks, that had been for years upheaving, over the side of the ancient Halemaumau crater, till they towered above the western walls of Kilauea, suddenly sank and disappeared in the subterranean depths beneath the crater. This sudden col-

lapse was simultaneous with a tremendous earthquake, leaving nothing in the place of the former molten lake but an empty basin two thousand feet or more in diameter at the rim, and several hundred feet deep. Shortly after this great disturbance, when, as it might be imagined that Madame Pele had decided to change the scene of her exhibition, and introduce a new role, the molten lava began to re-appear April 10, in the bottom of this huge basin and soon formed a small lake, which has been steadily increasing in depth and size, till it is now at least 1200 feet in length, and 500 feet deep, of an irregular oval form, and surrounded by almost perpendicular walls.

What a sight it now presents! The golden-red molten lava, spouting, seething, hissing in every part of this large caldron, never still, but ever moving, rising or falling, and flowing steadily towards the center, where it seems to pour back into and descend through the same vortex from which it is continually ejected as from fountains, fifty to seventy-five feet high, near the center of the lake. Besides the several large fountains, which seem to feed the lake and keep it supplied with fresh lava for the grand display, there are innumerable smaller ones, playing on every part of the surface, reminding one of the splash when a cannon ball drops into the water. The number of these is very large, and quite impossible to count when the lava is very active, as they are constantly in motion, some disappearing and new ones being formed. At times they probably number thousands, the smaller ones resembling torches, the larger ones miniature fountain jets, varying from five to ten feet high, but all surpassingly brilliant. How they are formed has not been accounted for, but like meteors they come unheralded and then disappear, only to be replaced by others.

The shores, like the illuminations of this grand lake, differ from any previously seen by the writer. Former lakes in Kilauea have been surrounded by caverns, into which the lava was driven, thrown up and out, with a splashing noise, like the beating of the surf on the seashore. The present is different in this respect, being surrounded on every side with a shore like that of a fresh water lake, on which the molten lava flows up like water on the shore. The resemblance is perfect—ripple

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following ripple, the white foam of the water being changed to brilliant red in all its various hues, but otherwise a perfect sea beach surrounding the whole lake. Now, picture such a scene, a molten sea, with its red waves breaking gently along the shore and receding, followed by successive waves, painted in the most brilliant red, and always in motion; the interior of the lake marked with innumerable red ripples, and scattered among the whole a thousand lighted torches all in motion, forming a changing panorama, and you have a picture of the lava lake as now seen,—one of the rarest and most beautiful sights ever exhibited in the volcanic history of this or any other country.

I have seen Kilauea on many previous occasions; I have seen the Dana, New and South lakes in all their varied forms; I have seen Mauna Loa sending up a fiery column from her summit crater of Mokuaweoweo 300 feet or more in height; I have seen the lava streams of 1856, 1859, 1868 and 1880 issuing from the side of Mauna Loa to Hilo, Kawaihae bay and Kau, the latter flowing twenty miles an hour—all of which were fearfully terrific, awe-inspiring sights—but this present display at Halemaumau, though somewhat different, surpasses them all in real beauty as an exhibition that can be viewed only with admiration, without a feeling of the awe and fear which the others created. It is a picture which no artist can paint, no pen accurately portray, and the beauty of which no person can fully comprehend without witnessing. Were it located in California or anywhere in the United States, it would attract more spectators than Yosemite, the Mariposa big trees, the Geysers or Niagara, or indeed all of these combined in one colossal show!

The floor of the large crater is smooth and level, that is, compared with what it was formerly. There are no ridges or hills, such as existed prior to 1865, nor any large cones, though there are a few small cones. Nor are there any caverns now, such as existed formerly, where the very handsome specimens of stalactite and other forms of lava were found. The floor consists mostly of the liquid or shining *pahoehoe* variety of lava, though there are a few patches of the scoria or *aa* variety. Conse-

quently, it is easier to travel over the floor of the crater than formerly, when it was more broken. The path, too, has been much improved by the resident manager. Good walkers can now make the trip from the lava lake to the Hotel in from forty-five to fifty minutes, with the guide under 'quick step' orders.

The color of the molten lava, it may be here stated, is reddish in the daytime, and yellowish during the night. Probably the true color is yellow, and the change in daylight may be caused by the blue smoke in the crater pit. Spectroscopical observations could give an idea about the real color of the boiling lava.

HEATHEN SUPERSTITION.—Is it at all surprising that the simple Hawaiians should in former days have regarded this volcano with superstitious awe and ascribed to it a presiding diety, whom they call the Goddess Pe-le? A few of the more ignorant still think that she is not only the source and cause of its activity and all its changes, but that she actually lives in the burning lake, and demands homage from all who approach the volcano. This will account for the custom of picking ohelo berries, when approaching the crater and laying them on the piles of stones prepared for this purpose.

THE BOLD PRINCESS.—The story is told that Queen Kapiolani, one of the earliest converts of the American missionaries, who landed at Kailua in 1820, determined to give her people evidence of her conversion to Christianity by neglecting the heathen practice of offering gifts to Pele to secure her favor. She had become a Christian, and, to prove the falseness of the ancient myths, announced her intention of defying the wrath of Pele on the very brink of Halemaumau. Her friends vainly sought to dissuade her; and vainly an aged priestess warned her back, with prophecies of destruction. She steadfastly proceeded, followed by a band of eighty trembling fellow-converts, who would have turned back in dismay but for her example and leadership. To the very brink of the lake of fire she led them, and there offering a prayer to Jehovah, she sang a Christian hymn, and returned in safety. From that time faith in and fear of Pele have declined, until now there are but few believers in her power.

KILAUEA-IKI, or the "little Kilauea," is a small crater pit, located east of the large crater, and about one mile from the hotel. The path leading to it lies through the thick shrubbery and trees which grow in the vicinity. It has never been in action during the residence of foreigners on the islands. Occasionally, however, in times of great activity in the large crater, molten lava is thrown out from the cracks of the isthmus between the two craters, but it flows into the large pit of Kilauea. This isthmus or ridge is perhaps half a mile across. Kilauea-iki is one mile in circumference, 1000 feet deep, 1860 feet across the bottom or floor, and the sides are so precipitous that any attempt to descend them is attended with danger; although successful descents have been made. From the brink of the crater where visitors stand, the whole interior of the immense pit can be seen with its blackened floor strewn over with volcanic debris, and the sides from top to bottom covered with vegetation similar to what surrounds our point of observation. We now retrace our steps towards the Volcano House through the thick ohia, with its scarlet blossoms, and a rich undergrowth of ohelo bushes, from which one person could easily pick a bushel of berries in half an hour. The ohia lehua, which is the most common of all the timber in this district, although a native of Hawaii, is not peculiar to these islands.

CURIOS, PELE'S HAIR,—is a substance thrown off by the molten lava and found close to the lakes of fire. It clings to the adjoining rocks in fiber-like threads of a flaxen color, and has the appearance of human hair; but mixed with it are sharp particles of black lava. Considering that this substance is a mineral production, it is wonderfully flexible and tough—bending easily, but not ductile in its present state nor capable of being lengthened. It is peculiar to this volcano, and is certainly a singular production. When found abundant, considerable quantities of it can be gathered, in long threads or strands, and tied up so as to resemble a switch of lady's hair, measuring twenty and even twenty-four inches in length.

SHINING LAVA.—This is composed of black and also brown lava matrix, chilled and honey-combed, and having imbedded

in it beautiful crystals of yellow, green and blue colors. These gems are sulphurets of different metals, chiefly iron, and they are so thickly set in the matrix that the appearance of these specimens is very rich and often gorgeous in the blending and sparkling quality of color. Pieces of this variety can be picked up on the path across the crater in many places, from an ounce to a pound in weight. They are very pretty and interesting as mineral gems and relics of the visit.

LAVA SPECIMENS.—These are of a very varied nature, so far as form is concerned, and assume their shape in the turnings and twistings of lava flows during eruptions. When there is a new flow in motion over the crater the molten lava can be moulded to any form, and these artificial specimens are also prized and preserved. In places on the floor of the crater, there are other curiosities which find their way into museums and cabinets. There are patches covered with a white substance resembling snow, and at other places red and brown patches are seen. Strange forms of upheaval also arise in the crater, and vanish in the course of time by a crumbling process inseparable from these lava conditions. At the period of the writer's visit there appeared, near the path, a shape of lava very like an ostrich—the body was placed upon two long legs, and there was the tail, head and long neck complete and life-like; but upon nearer approach the illusion was not so striking.

Regarding other productions of this volcano, that have, or may have a commercial value, should be mentioned sulphur and pigments. The former is of good quality and abundant, in a large deposit of volcanic debris near the sulphur baths of the Volcano House, as before stated. There are also other deposits of this mineral near Halemaumau and elsewhere around.

The pigments, found at the mouths of the steam-holes are a red-colored ooze that is kept moist by the steam. The color varies from red to brown, with often a tinge of yellow. Oxide of iron doubtless gives the hue to these pigments.

MAUNA LOA AND ITS CRATER.—No wonder that the natives of Hawaii called this the 'long mountain,' and the Spanish discoverers named it 'the table,' for, compared with its length, it looks at a distance very flat, and spreads out like a long table,

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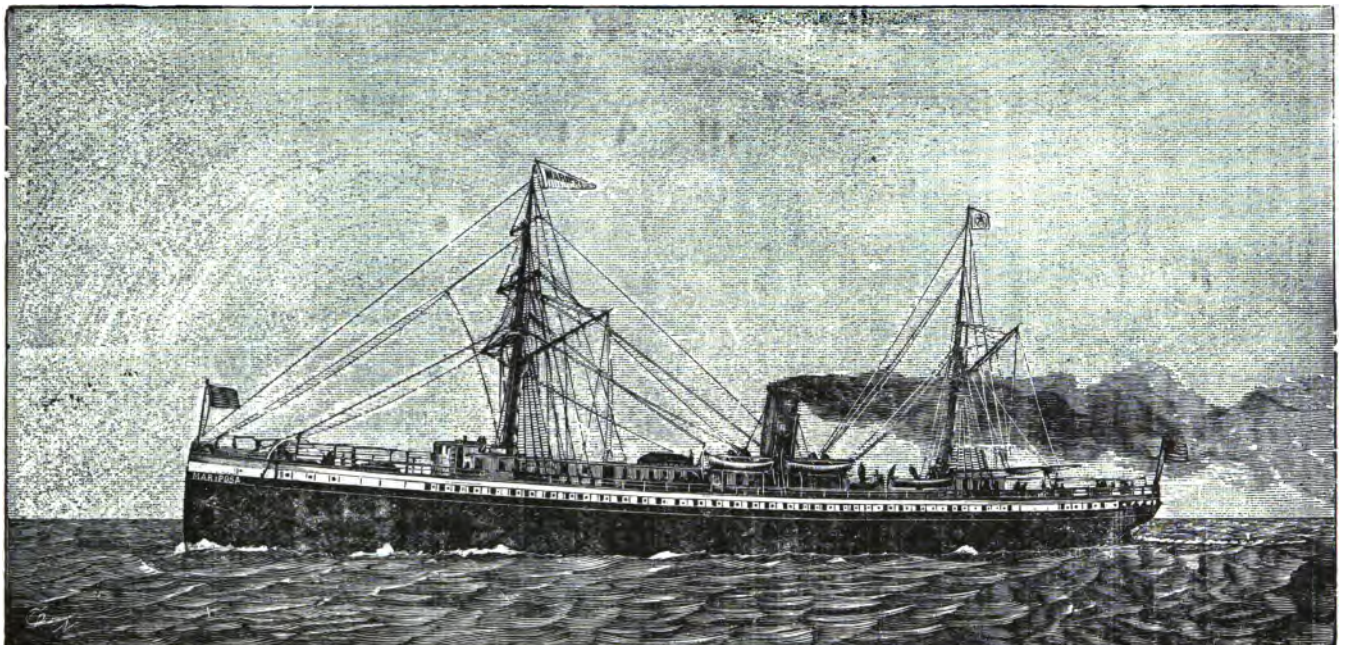

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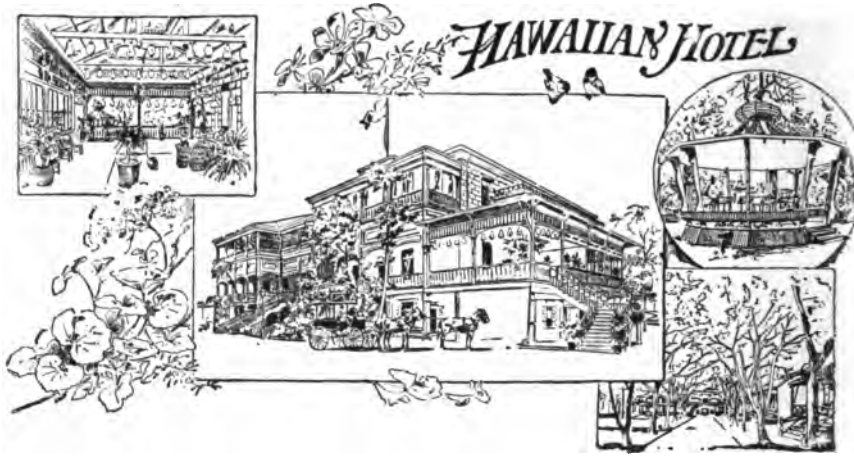

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with no peak and scarcely any discernable hill. Located on its flat summit, 13,675 feet above the sea, and nearly equi-distant from the ocean, east, south and west, is its pit crater, called Moku-weo-weo. It is seldom in action, averaging say once in five or more years, and remains in action usually only a short time. When there are lava streams from this mountain, they burst out from the sides, and are not from an overflow of the summit crater, and the stream flows in whichever direction the incline is sufficient to attract it.

Its crater pit or *caldera* is somewhat similar in shape and extent to Kilauea, but more oblong. The walls surrounding it are perpendicular, and from 400 to 800 feet high. At both the north and south ends of the crater are smaller pits, perhaps a quarter of a mile in extent. The eruption in Mokuaweoweo usually takes place in or near the high western wall, the open-

MAUNA LOA, HAWAII, 13,675 FEET HIGH.

ing being indicated by several cone hills standing in its vicinity. This crater is rarely visited by travelers, on account of the absence of a good road to the summit, and the difficulty attending the ascent, as well as from the lack of sleeping accommodation, when it is reached. The air on the summit is very rarefied, and on a clear day. the peaks of Mauna Kea and even of mount Haleakala on Maui are distinctly seen, with their ravines and crater hills.

THE ERUPTION OF 1872.—When this crater of Mokuaweoweo was in action in September, 1872, it was visited by quite a party from Honolulu, of which the publisher of this GUIDE was one. They arrived at the summit about noon, and spent the night there, returning the following day. From the description published by him, the following paragraphs are taken, which will indicate the general appearance of the crater and the beauty of the eruption, which in some respects differs from and surpasses that of Kilauea.

The column of lava was ejected to a height varying from 300 to 500 feet, as estimated by those who saw it. Sometimes it

was thrown up much higher than at others. In falling from the highest point thrown, the lava occupied six to seven seconds in reaching the base of the cone standing by the crater vent. If we apply the rule for ascertaining the height by the time occupied in the fall of bodies—multiply the square of the number of seconds (say six) by sixteen and one-twelfth—it gives 579 feet as the height to which the lava was thrown. We are not prepared to say that this rule is applicable, but repeated observations gave six and seven seconds as the time occupied by the lava in falling. Allowance should be made for the parabolic curve of lava, and for the power of resistance of the steam and gases which ascend from the crater with such force that light pumice stone is carried up a thousand feet in the air before it begins to descend. The column of lava thrown out partook of the circular motion peculiar to Hawaiian eruptions, and in this instance was from southwest to northeast. Directly in the rear of the fountain stood a most symmetrical cone several hundred feet high. This cone has been thrown up during the present eruption, as it was not there when visited by a party in July previous. It indicates that the eruption had been more active prior to our visit, as it required a much higher jet to form it than that now ejected. The eruption of lava is constant, varying only in height, form and in the way it descends. Sometimes it appears to fall back into the crater, and at others it spurts off to the right or left. It has evidently at no time during the present eruption been higher than the walls of the large crater, and the fire could not therefore have been seen from any point below the summit.

'About one third of the floor of the large crater embracing the depressed portion has been covered with fresh lava from the new eruption, forming *a lake one-fourth of a mile in extent*, which at night is all aglow. Only a portion of the lava thrown up uppears to run out into the lake, the greater part falling back into the crater, to be perhaps again ejected. Certain it is that the actual quantity of lava discharged is not very large, or it would more rapidly fill up the immense basin, or force a passage in some direction. At night the appearance of this eruption is beautiful and fascinating beyond description, especially

to persons who have never seen one before. A constant rattling and hissing noise accompanied it, caused by the falling lava and escaping gases or steam. The roar kept up day and night is incessant, which renders sleep almost impossible within reach of its sound.

'Our first experience on reaching the summit was one of disappointment, as we had confidently expected to find a column as high or higher than the walls of the crater. In the size of the crater, and in the form and peculiarities of its jet, it very much resembled the eruption of 1859, which emptied into the sea near Kawaihae, but it is hardly to be compared to the short and magnificent display of 1868, when the lava shot up in a succession of fountains from 400 to 800 feet, oftentimes playing all at once, with a cascades and a crimson river of fire flowing from ten to twenty miles an hour. Such an extraordinary effort of Pele as that of 1868 could only last four or five days. In another respect the present eruption differs from the previous one—in the quantity and color of its smoke. The smoke now emitted is of a *light silver-grey color*, like that of hard coal. Generally it is very black and dense.

'Night coming on, we pitched our tents within a few yards of the edge of the crater, and prepared our evening meal, for which we had less appetite than we expected to have after so exhaustive a journey. The night was spent between the tent and watching the fountain, for no one could sleep very soundly with so much around to attract and disturb him. There is however, one other sensation experienced at the summit, which ought to be noted—a feeling of lethargy or listlessness—a disposition *to do nothing* and *say less*. This is undoubtedly attributable to the rarified atmosphere, which produces different effects on different constitutions. Nowhere during our week's stay on Hawaii did we experience an earthquake, which we had expected to have felt, and were rather disappointed in not having one. They have been very few and light during the present eruption.

'Being unprepared, from want of water and provisions, to spend longer time at the summit, we reluctantly commenced our descent. Taking a final look at the volcano, which ap-

peared to increase in height, activity, brilliancy and noise, we bid adieu and turned our backs on Mokuaweoweo, a spot which no one of us will expect to re-visit, but which can never be forgotten. The sun rose beautifully from the mid-sky horizon, with the fleecy belt of clouds stretching from it to our feet, and its warm rays falling so gratefully on our shivering limbs. We had left our horses some two hundred yards below our tent, where they were somewhat sheltered from the sharp cutting winds, and found them shivering and impatient to start. The party who had made the ascent before us lost their animals, which had gnawed off their ropes during the night and strayed down the mountain, though they were caught at one of the lower stations. Our animals had not suffered at all, and though they had only a small allowance of grass and no water during the night, they started off as briskly as at any time during the journey. The descent to the camping ground was made in six hours, one hour less than the ascent. Here it commenced to rain, no unusual occurrence on Hawaii—and continued with little interruption during the following day. We reached Ellis' station at four in the afternoon, and found a welcome with a hot cup of tea. A portion of the party starting off without a guide were lost in the woods, and did not reach Ellis' till dark. It is not safe to make the ascent or descent of the mountain without a guide. Through the woods numerous cattle trails are found, and it is impossible for a stranger to know which is the right one to follow. Above the forest, as has been stated, there is no trail, and nothing but instinct directs the guide as it does a mule.

HINTS ABOUT THE EXCURSION AND ITS COST.—'From the account presented, it will be seen that there are no insuperable obstacles to prevent any person—man or woman—accustomed to horseback exercise and capable of riding sixty miles, from enjoying a visit to the summit of Mauna Loa. The ride is a more fatiguing one than that to the top of Haleakala, but only in proportion to the increased distance and height.

'No one should start for the summit without being prepared to meet *intense cold*, *rain* and even *snow*. Warm clothing and plenty of blankets, an overcoat, water-proof, or poncho are

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needed only on the mountain. A change or two in case of rain is well; but as little baggage as possible should be taken, and only what can be packed in a pair of saddle-bags or traveling straps. Three days' rations for the mountain should be taken from Hilo or Pahala. The cost will be about as follows:

Fare by steamer for the round trip to Hilo or Kau	$25 00
Horse to the summit and back	15 00
Additional cost, if horse is taken to Hilo or Kau	5 00
Guide, cost for each person of company	5 00
Pack animals and servants for each person or party	10 00
Food for each person of company	5 00
One day and night at Volcano House	5 00
Incidentals of the trip	10 00
Total	$80 00

'Travelers around the Islands should not forget to remunerate their hosts in some way. They are too generous to take *money*, but a choice book, a case of canned meat or fruits, or other present, sent by the return vessel, with the donor's autograph in it, will show a warm heart, and be prized by the involuntary recipients.

'The volcano of Mauna Loa, when in full action, at its summit or on its slopes, is one of the finest sights to be seen anywhere on this earth. The successful trip of our party will form a new era in ascending it, and dispel many of the exaggerated reports heretofore current. But those who attempt the journey must go prepared for the discomforts as well as the pleasures of the trip.'

MAUNA KEA, HAWAII, 13,820 FEET HIGH.

In its appearance, as seen from a distance, the 'white mountain' of Hawaii is very different from the 'long mountain,' (Mauna Loa.) It has a number of peaks or hills, which give it a serrated appearance, while its rival presents a more even, regular or smooth outline. The ascent is not very difficult, and can be made in one or two days with good animals, starting from Waimea, and following the road to and past Kalaiehu sheep station, of which Mr. A. Haneberg is manager. The trail

from here is generally to the east and up the mountain through groves of mamane trees. The summit plateau is about five miles in extent. Here the air becomes very cold and varified, and has a stupifying effect on both men and animals. A lake of fresh water is found on the summit which is often frozen around the edges in winter, but seldom if ever entirely frozen over. Its elevation is 13,050 feet, and if not the highest, it is among the very highest lakes known.

In 1892, a party of scientists, including Prof. E. D. Preston, of Washington, U. S. A., and Prof. W. D. Alexander, of Honolulu, accompanied by surveyors and others, made the ascent of this mountain, and from the published narrative, a few extracts are subjoined:

'The view from the summit was sublime beyond description, embracing, as it did, the other great mountains of Hawaii, and the grand old 'House of the Sun' on Maui, 75 miles distant, looming up clear and distinct above a belt of clouds. Mauna Loa was perceptibly a trifle lower than the point where we stood. Without casting up any loose heaps of sand and scoria, its majestic dome has risen within 150 feet of the highest point reached by its rival. Its surface was streaked by numerous recent lava streams, while a deep cleft, which breaks the smooth curve, gave us a glimpse into the vast terminal crater of Mokuaweoweo. On the windward side of the summit ridge of Mauna Kea, and in the craters were several large patches of snow two or three feet thick, composed of large crystals, like coarse salt. While eating our lunch on the summit, we were surprised to see carrion flies at that altitude attracted by it. During the night the thermometer fell to 13° F., but we did not suffer from the cold. Contrary from the expectations, we found the trade wind blowing as strong on the summit as it did below at Kalaiehu.'

The latter statement is confirmed by the experience of the writer, who while on the summit of Mauna Loa in 1872, found the trade winds blowing very strong and cold, as though they had never been warmed by the lower atmosphere.

Other Scenes on Hawaii.—Kilauea and the two large mountains just described are not the only places of interest for

tourists on Hawaii. There are others that present many interesting features, while some of the valley views are really grand and picturesque. But to see these the tourist must have time and leisure, and be provided with a safe traveling outfit—horse or mule, which it is better to buy, and then provide all the necessary equipments of travel, such as saddle, bridle, spurs, knapsack, etc. Whatever they may cost at the start, if sold, when no further use for them is had, nearly if not the full price may be realized on them. Hired horses are very expensive on Hawaii. Steamers touch at nearly every port, and their dates of sailing can always be ascertained at the steamer agencies in Honolulu. The captains and pursers being well acquainted with the residents along the coast where they touch, can generally supply travelers with all the information desired, and the best routes to take.

MAHUKONA—the port of the Kohala district, is the first place on Hawaii that the *Kinau* touches at. The visitor who has made up his mind to make the circuit of the island should land here. He should supply himself with letters to some of the plantation managers or acquaintances if he has such, before starting from Honolulu, as they will greatly smooth his path. He should send notice of his coming before hand, to the friends with whom he intends to stay, and should also write about the purchase of a horse. If it is decided not to buy one, it is always better to carry a saddle, etc., as a horse can be obtained where it would be very inconvenient to get the loan of a saddle. In choosing horses for the trip, stout chunky cobs are recommended; as the work is rough and the feed is sometimes very poor indeed. It is better to have a guide, indeed in some parts of the Island it is indispensable. A boy and horse for the round trip should be obtained for $24 for the month's service, or at that rate for any longer time, he providing his own horse. If guides are taken from point to point, it becomes very much more expensive. With such preliminaries, the following sketch of each district is given.

DISTRICT OF KOHALA.—This is a small compact district, of which a very fair idea may be formed in from two or three days. Its northern end is rocky and barren in appearance, but

after a few miles a grassy country is entered upon, and shortly after this gives place to the cane land. At the south eastern end of the district a fine view of the precipitous cliffs towards Waipio is obtained. These cliffs stretch for a distance of ten miles and vary from 1500 to 2000 feet in height. A trip into the Pololu gulch, will give a stranger some idea of what these ravines are really like. The descent is easy and bathing parties are frequently organized by the residents.

There are five sugar mills in the district, viz., Hawi, Union Mill, Kohala Mill, Halawa and Niulii Mills. The plantations connected with the mills occupy about 12,000 acres of land under cultivation. The roads throughout the district are good, and all parts can be easily reached in a wheeled vehicle.

Several schools for instruction in the English language have been established in the district, those at Ainakea and at Makapala being the principal. In the grounds of the former stands a statue of Kamehameha. This statue went through some adventures before reaching its present home. It was originally intended for the front of the Government House in Honolulu. The vessel bringing it out took fire and was sunk at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. On the news of its loss, a *replica* was ordered in Europe, which duly came to hand, and now stands in the grounds of Aliiolani Hale. Meanwhile an enterprising captain fished up the original statue and brought it to Honolulu. It was bought by the Government, the only damage having been the melting off of one of the hands. Another hand was sent for to Europe and on its arrival was fixed in proper position. As Kohala was the birth place and favorite home of Kamehameha I., it was considered appropriate that a lasting memorial should be erected there, and now the effigy of the Warrior Chief gazes across the slopes of Kohala and the shining waters of the channel upon the mountain mass of Haleakala, in much the same way as he did in life, when he was meditating his schemes of conquest.

Apart from the agricultural and other enterprises carried on in Kohala there are two objects of antiquarian interest, viz: the *heiau* or heathen temple at Punepu, and the ancient watercourse at Iole. The *heiau* is three hundred and fifty feet long,

one hundred and fifty feet wide, its wall thirty feet thick at the base, eight at the top and fourteen feet high. The walls are partly in ruins. Tradition says the stones for the construction of these monstrous walls were passed from the valley of Pololu, twelve miles distant, by a file of workmen standing in battle array the whole distance. Three altars stand within the sacred enclosure, and niches may still be discovered in the wall where the idols stood. That in the north-eastern corner was for the great god of the temple. Human sacrifices were favorite oblations both to the deities loved or hated. Men were immolated to avert contagious disease, to secure victory before war, to celebrate triumph at its conclusion; in fact, in the absence of cattle, sheep and goats, man was the handiest blood-sacrifice, and humanity perished by hecatombs.

The interest connected with the water-course at Iole, lies in the obstacles encountered and surmounted by a savage race, destitute of iron implements and engineering tools. The water lay in the ravine, 200 feet and more below the land level and the problem was to take the whole stream from the head of the ravine where it fell and carry it on to the land below. This was done by building an embankment from the bed of the ravine to the desired height and constructing a water-course thereon. After the embankment terminates, the channel is hewn in the sides of solid rock for more than half a mile, and that with stone axes and sticks of hard wood. Take it all in all, this is the most remarkable of the relics of ancient Hawaiian skill and labor to be found in the whole group.

There are numerous pleasant residences in North Kohala and the tourist who comes properly supplied with letters of introduction can count on having a very pleasant time.

SOUTH KOHALA, OR WAIMEA.—Though larger in area than North Kohala, this district is very sparsely populated. The principal industry is stock raising, for which the country affords some fine pasture. A large portion of this district is occupied by table land, from 2500 to 3000 feet in height, lying between the Kohala mountains and Mauna Kea. The climate is healthy and invigorating.

Riding from north Kohala to Waimea the road ascends to a

considerable height going over the shoulder of the Kohala mountains. Puuhue and Kahua stock ranches are passed, and in both cases the buildings are at some distances from the main road. About ten miles from Kohala, a fine prospect is obtained of the coast line to the southward as far as Nawili point in north Kona. The country is barren, being streaked, for miles upon miles, with lava flows ancient and recent. Fine views are also obtained of the outlines of Mauna Kea and Hualalai. Easy riding ought to take the tourist to Waimea in five hours. The distance from Kohala is about twenty-five miles, but the road is in some places quite rough.

Waimea was formerly a place of some importance, but has dwindled down into a very small village which wakes up once a year when the court is in session. There is a Chinese restaurant at Waimea, where meals can be obtained, but for sleeping accommodation the traveler is dependent upon private hospitality. About eight miles south-east of Waimea at an elevation of 4000 feet is Mana, the residence of the Hon. Samuel Parker. The house stands in a charming situation and enjoys a most invigorating climate. The lands about Waimea are largely in Mr. Parker's hands, and are well stocked with both cattle and horses.

DISTRICT OF HAMAKUA.—This is one of the best cane growing districts of the group, and contains a number of flourishing plantations. The land slopes toward the sea and is much cut up by gulches, through which, however, good roads have been constructed. The whole coast is very precipitous and the landings are difficult. In most places passengers and freight have to be lifted out of the boats in cages and swung on shore by means of cranes. The scenery throughout the district is romantic, varying in character from the rocky cliffs of Waipio and Waimanu to the rolling uplands around Honokaa and Paauilo. The government road runs about a mile and a half to two miles above the mills and mill buildings, but in most cases there are small villages upon the road. In these are stores where various supplies can be obtained and in many cases beds for a night. The distance from Kukuihaele to the northern line of Hilo district is thirty miles.

The road from Waimea to Kukuihaele goes across the Waimea plains and then turns northeast down the slope. This portion of the road used to have an unenviable notoriety as being the worst road on the islands; it has been considerably improved of late. The distance is twelve miles, and should be easily made in two and a half hours.

WAIPIO AND WAIMANU.—A day can be very profitably spent in visiting Waipio and Waimanu valleys. Waipio valley is the most visited, being easiest of access. A good road leads down the side of the gulch, the grade being sufficiently gentle to ride down the whole way. In the morning, says a correspondent, we started for a thorough exploration of the lovely valley, first visiting the sea shore for a swim. The beach of black sand, covered with rounded pebbles, reached across the valley's mouth. Up the broad slope the sea slid smoothly, and, after a bath in its clear waters, we idly sat, and yielded to the quiet influence of the scene. Looking out upon the ocean, its still smoothness was entrancing. Its deep blue reflected a rosy light from white clouds crimsoned by the rising sun; long paths of glassy stillness slowly rose, and gently sank and rose again upon its placid breathing bosom. Light fleeting ripples, born of the scarcely stirring air, woke the bright surface into dimpled life. Shafts of bright light shot seaward from the cliffs; the idle sails of a small fishing craft in the distance gleamed silvery, or swayed in shadow as the little vessel rolled to and fro. Near at hand tall palms stretched out their slender shades athwart the sands, and the bright wavelets played with the rounded pebbles on shore, and clinked them musically together.

Leaving the beach, we came to the margin of the pretty stream that winds through the whole length of the plain. Finding here one of the long, slender canoes, hollowed from a tree, belonging to a native, we hired the use of the outfit, owner and all, and were soon gliding up against the gentle current towards the head of the valley. The almost perpendicular sides of the valley were butressed by sharp ridges, whose edges high up were fretted with out-jutting ledges and sharp points of lava. Here and there a pinnacle stood like a spire

on a projecting shelf, and set on many a bold, out-cropping mass, were time-worn ledges, carved by winds and rains into fantastic shapes. All the outlines were softened by thick-growing clumps of ferns, or masses of brown moss. Each little hollow held a group of shrubs and trees, and from these hung long vines and parasitic growths of varied shapes and foliage.

At one point we were attracted by a feathery fall that floated out from a high, cloudy back-ground, and slid down a tall battlement that closed a minor gorge. So we disembarked, and clambered on over huge boulders, and through thickets of wild ginger, pausing now and then to look more closely at some graceful fern, or to glance up the line of cliffs, and note the rare effects of light and shade upon the foliage and jutting rocks. Presently we reached the pool, and climbing a massive rock, we watched the sheets of foam as they fell in lace-like folds over the smooth black surface of the *pali*, and glanced from point to point in the two thousand feet descent, until they broke into a hundred rainbow fragments on the piled up debris just below us.

On every side the vegetation runs wild amidst the moisture. Ferns spring from every crevice. High up the cliff a clinging plant displayed broad, circular leaves at least two feet in diameter. A lovely variety of begonia, with a delicate blossom of pink and white clustered in inaccessable places, and huge bananas curved their long leaf stalks, and flapped and fluttered in the quick rush of cold air drawing in and out the gorge. A superb *ohia*, covered with crimson blossoms gave a bright color to the scene, and everywhere were huge rocks scattered.

Returning to our cottage, we mounted horses to the valley born, and climbed the zigzag road that leads to the summit of the cliff dividing Waipio from Waimanu. For a time we wound in and out of glens crowded with vegetation. and musical with notes of birds and falling streams. Noble trees rose from the dense undergrowth, over which superb parasites grew and spread in a green pyramid, from out which gleamed their crimson torch-like blossoms. A pretty shrub, with star-like, perfumed flower, overhung the path, and kaleidoscopic views of

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glens, cool nooks, deep recesses, and far-reaching windings, shifted and changed, appeared and disappeared as often as the the road, sharp-winding, led to right and left.

Ascending the last steep incline, we dismounted, and standing on the cliff's edge, drew aside the ferns and looked sheer down two thousand feet to where the sounding sea broke in faint ripples on the pebbly beach. Light fleecy clouds clung to the cliff and veiled its rugged face, and with an effort, we drew back from the fearful fascination felt in gazing down from lofty points.

Mounting again, we took the road that wound along the precipice's steep face. Half-way down we paused, and silently enjoyed the strange weird beauty of the many falls that poured down the steep walls, rising to meet the clouds upon the hither side. The outline against the sky of those dark cliffs was broken here and there by densely wooded clefts, from out which sprang the thread-like streams that fell and broke, and fell again as, now and then, huge jutting rocks lay in their channels.

Accomplishing the rest of the descent, and standing on the sea shore, midway in the valley's mouth, its giant sides on either hand sustained their towering heights to where, inland, an amphitheatre of verdure closed the view. In the deepest recess, with its source hid in the heavy cloud that crowned the pali's edge, hung a bright stream, lost where it fell in shadowy green. Again out-springing far below, it separated in lines of living light, to be again enshrouded; still further down, and nearer, it broke in misty radiance from the dark green gorge, and spreading broad its fold of sparkling frost and snow, flung itself headlong in the pool beneath. Near at hand another stream sprang off an overhanging ledge, and meteor-like, shot down its silvery arrows to be shattered on the surface of the pool below that glittered like a burnished shield upheld by Titian hands. Long could we have lingered to brood over the varied seene, but the near approach of night compelled us to mount our horses and return home.

Though less visited, on account of the difficulty of access, Waimanu is far more romantic and striking than Waipio.

The waterfalls are finer, and the cliffs higher, reaching 2500 feet. If a boat is taken from Waipio to Waimanu and return, the cost will be $10.

HAMAKUA DISTRICT.—The principal mills and plantations in this district are, Kukuihaele, Honokaa, Paauhau, Paauilo and Kukaiau. At each of these points will be found small villages, with stores, churches, school houses, etc. Honokaa is the principal place in Hamakua. It is most central, and the village is more extensive than either Kukuihaele or Paauilo.

DISTRICT OF HILO.—This is one of the best watered districts on the Islands, and is cut up by numerous gulches. The land slopes from the mountain towards the sea ending in abrupt precipices cut deep into by the numerous gulches. These gulches are many of them very beautiful, filled with a wealth of tropical vegetation such as *ti*, *ohia*, *kukui*, coffee and ferns in endless variety. The entire district is devoted to cane cultivation, and forms a portion of that sixty miles ribbon of cane which stretches from the borders of Waipio to some miles beyond Hilo.

SCENE ON THE COAST OF HAWAII.

Leaving the district of Hamakua, the traveler will encounter the first Hilo plantation at Ookala. In fact a considerable portion of the cane is in lands belonging to Hamakua. The village, however, is in the Hilo district. It is a very picturesque spot and the houses clustered around the mill buildings have more the appearance of a little hamlet than most places in Hawaii.

Four miles from Ookala, Laupahoehoe is reached. At this place the steamer *Kinau* every week, and by other steamers

occasionally. The village is situated at the mouth of a deep gulch, the sides of which are 385 feet high. The land at the bottom of the gulch is flat, a leaf of lava which has run into the sea and at the edge of which it breaks in heavy surf. There are a few stores, and a Chinese restaurant, where travelers can find accommodation for payment. On reaching the high land above the Laupahoehoe gulch, a very short distance has to be traversed before arriving at the Kaiwilahilahi mill, but several gulches have to be crossed. Then follows a very broken country, every flat covered with cane until the Maulua gulch is reached, This is the deepest ravine in the whole route, the sides being 406 feet high. The grade of the road, however, is very good. The spot is extremely picturesque with its fern and tree clad sides and its frowning precipices. Shortly after passing Maulua; Pohakupuka is reached and then come a multiplicity of small ravines till Hakalau comes in sight. From this point forward are a series of deep gulches and large plantations, nearly all of which take their names from the gulch. They are Honomu, Kaupakuea, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papaikou, Paukaa and Wainaku. Though there are so many gulches they are by no means as bad as represented by some passing travelers. There really is no difficulty, and the distance between Laupahoehoe and Hilo is but thirty miles.

PUNA.—This district presents some features which are well worth the exertion which the traveler will have to make in order to see them. The general appearance from the road is sterile, especially in the southern part, where there are considerable tracts covered with lava rock supporting the scantiest of vegetation. The northern part of the district is covered with a dense *lauhala* forest and is thinly inhabited. The road is thus very monotonous. Some eighteen miles from Hilo the country begins to improve, and away from the main road, upon the slopes of the mountain, there are many acres of excellent land, suitable for coffee and fruit growing. The south-eastern part of Puna has some celebrity for its groves of coconuts, the trees being more abundant here than in any other part of the islands. The traces of volcanic action are extremely prominent in this district. The most striking flow is that of 1840, which

after pursuing an underground course for many miles suddenly burst forth in the woods and rushed down to the sea, overwhelming a small village in its course. During the great earthquakes of 1868, the southern coast of Puna was lowered. Traces of this may be seen in the stumps of coconut trees which are left sticking up amid the constant surf.

The tourist who plans to go through Puna, should obtain letters for either Kapoho or Pohoiki, where the first night would be spent, and for Kaimu, which should be the second stopping place. The road from Hilo, skirts along the Bay, passes over the Waiakea river and very shortly plunges into a thick belt of forest which extends as far as Keaau, nine and a quarter miles from Hilo. From thence the road goes in almost a straight line through long tracts of *lauhala* groves, with occasional glades affording glimpses of the sea. A few scattered houses are passed and at Makuu, fifteen miles from Hilo, there is quite a little settlement. Some four miles further on the flow of 1840 is crossed. The lava looks almost as fresh to-day, as when it came down fifty years ago.

Kapoho, twenty-three miles from Hilo, is a ranch owned by Captain Eldart, an old pioneer. The position of the ranch buildings is quite picturesque. Behind, or *mauka* of the ranch, are several volcanic cones, and embosomed in the rear of these is the famous Green Lake. The water of this lake has always an olive green tint. It occupies a circular basin, the tides of which rise at a slope of forty-five degrees. Around the edge are coconuts, guavas, bananas and other trees and shrubs.

LAVA CURIOSITIES.—Leaving Green Lake, a most interesting excursion can be made to the scene of an old flow, which has left some unique monuments. Riding through the forest the traveler will be struck with a number of aged tree trunks. On examination these apparent tree trunks will be found to be hollow columns of lava. Centuries upon centuries ago a very liquid flood of lava must have suddenly swept down through the primeval forest, and where it touched the tree trunks it formed moulds the exact size and shape of the tree. Hundreds of these monuments are to be seen, some of them fifteen to twenty feet in height. The hollow pipe extends below the

present level of the flow for from eight to ten feet. The sight of these memorials of a perished forest is both curious and instructive. About a mile makai or seaward of the Kapoho ranch is a warm pool or spring. This is a charming spot. The pool is situated at the foot of a cliff some eighty feet high, while on one side it is approached by a somewhat abrupt slope, clothed with grass and shaded by trees, conspicuous among which are hundreds of coconut trees. The water is as clear as crystal and every detail of the rocky bottom can be distinctly seen. The water is pleasantly warm, not hot. It has the curious property of making the skin look like alabaster. Constant bathing in this pool is said to be very good for rheumatism.

COFFEE DISTRICT.—A number of coffee planters have located in this vicinity, and groves of coffee trees may be seen every few miles. Among those engaged in this business, are Mr. Gowdie, at Waikahiola, Mr. R. Lyman near Pohoiki, and Mr. R. Rycroft. Each of these have fine healthy groves, numbering from 25,000 to 60,000 trees. It is probable that during the next year or two, several hundred thousand coffee trees will be growing in this vicinity. At Pohoiki three miles from Kapohoiki is Mr. R. Lyman's cattle ranch. At Kapoho a saw mill has also been established, and a quantity of lumber is exported to Honolulu. The place is the property of Mr. R. Rycroft.

TO THE VOLCANO.—From hence to Kalapana the road presents varied scenic beauties and the traveler has an opportunity of seeing the Hawaiian in his villages away from any foreign influence. After leaving Pohoiki the villages are all small, the houses being scattered irregular along the road. Opihikao is about five miles from Pohoiki, and Kaimu is some eight miles still further on. It is at this village that the traveler is recommended to stay. The coconut grove here is one of the finest along the coast. Kalapana is only one mile from Kaimu. After leaving Kalapana the road begins to turn somewhat inland and finally ascends the mountain side reaching the top of the cliffs at Panau, where are two small native houses. From thence the road is through the thick forest till the Volcano House is reached. The distance from Kaimu to the Vol-

cano House is twenty-four miles. The road is in many places rocky, and ample time must be taken for performing the journey.

In visiting the Island of Hawaii, Puna, though difficult of access, and presenting some very hard riding, is well worth the trouble and hardship incurred. Travelers will require a guide, especially on the piece of road from Kalapana to the Volcano.

KAU—is the most southerly district of the Island. The eastern part, near the coast is a mass of bare lava, something similar to the Puna route to the volcano. Above this is a belt of forest, which becomes less dense to the centre of the district, where fine pastures begin to spread out. In the southern part between Kapapala and Waiohinu is a fertile belt of cane land. Beyond this comes more pasture land, but the extreme west, marked by two recent lava flows, is quite sterile, marked by masses of rock and inhospitable *ohia* forest.

The whole district bears the impress of recent volcanic action. Flows of lava of recent date being interspersed with older flows and with tracts where the ancient flows have completely disintegrated and formed a rich soil. In 1868 this district suffered severely. There was a series of very severe earthquakes, a tidal wave swept along the coast, destroying a number of small hamlets and drowning a few of the people. Near to Kapapala a land slide or 'mud flow' suddenly burst from the mountain side, engulfing a party of *pulu* gatherers together with their pack train, and a lava flow broke out on the western part, which overwhelmed the house of one of the pioneer cattlemen in that part of the district In 1887 the volcanic shake-up, which ended in another lava flow, was preceded by many earthquakes, which though sufficiently alarming, did not cause much damage.

The traveler who has reached the volcano, either *via* Hilo or *via* Puna, can easily enter Kau. There is an excellent road into the district, from the Volcano House to Punaluu. As already stated, accommodation can be obtained at the Punaluu hotel. The plantations of the district are the Pahala, Hilea, Honuapo and Naalehu. The three latter are now under one management, the manager, Mr. Hewett, having his headquarters at Naalehu.

WAIOHINU, a mile from Naalehu, was a few years ago a place of some importance, but is now very like Goldsmith's Deserted Village. It wakes up once a year when the Circuit Court is held and lawyers, jurors, sheriffs, plaintiffs, police and prisoners come in, and then it sinks again into slumber. The village has a pretty situation enclosed by hills which are ever verdant. Stores are to be found at Pahala, Naalehu and Waiohinu, where the traveler can purchase any necessaries he may require.

Eight miles beyond Waiohinu is the cattle ranch of Kahuku, 183,000 acres in extent, but the amount of pasture land is small. The land runs up to the summit of Mauna Loa and includes a portion of the crater of Mokuaweoweo. The estate is crossed by the lava flows of 1868 and 1887, which destroyed much valuable pasture land. The position of the Ranch buildings is very pleasant and the climate is bracing. A fine view of the southerly point of the island can be obtained and of the coast line towards Kona. The lava flow of 1867, which passes at the foot of the bluff upon which the buildings of the Kahuku Ranch stand, will well repay a visit; some hours can be profitably spent in wandering over it and examining its many caves and hollows, filled with all kinds of lava fantastically shaped and brilliantly colored.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KONA.—This district is seldom visited by the ordinary tourist. At a few points it is touched by the Inter-Island Company's steamer, but very little can be judged of the country by a half hour's stay at an anchorage which does not even allow the passenger to go a mile from the landing.

The coast is exceedingly barren, consisting of bare lava rock, interspersed here and there with sandy beaches and small bays, but on the uplands the scenery is very different. A belt of forest extends the whole length of the district, and the riding through this is quite pleasant. The tourist should, as much as possible, keep to the 'upper' road, on which there are a few dwellings of foreigners engaged in coffee growing. There are, after reaching the vicinity of Hookena, two roads, one over the bare lava near the sea, and one through the woods, about 1000 feet above the sea level.

The forest belt is very fertile, though little use is made of the soil by the inhabitants. The chief product is coffee, and this is of excellent quality, in fact, taking its place as the equal of the celebrated Mocha coffee. Oranges too, have been planted and yield fair crops, but the industry is not yet on a good commercial basis. The pineapple crop is a heavy one, but there is no market for the produce, or rather the market is a very limited one. On the coast the climate is, of course, dry and hot, but on the uplands it is pleasant and cool; indeed, at night it is quite cold, requiring blankets on the beds. As a rule, through the year, plentiful showers fall on the uplands, especially in the afternoon. The thirsty low lands can see the curtain of mist half a mile away from them, but not a drop reaches them.

Traveling from Kau, the first stoppage should be made at either Hoopuloa or Papa, where the traveler can get accommodation for the night. At Papa, which is some four miles further on, there are a number of houses, and accommodation can also be obtained. The traveler through this portion of Kona must make up his mind to rough it. From Papa there is a pleasant ride to Kainaliu, which just overhangs Kealakekua Bay, but in spite of the discomfort of heat and bad bridle paths it is well worth descending to the lower road and visiting the valleys of Hookena, Honaunau and Napoopoo, returning to the upper road from the latter place.

Hookena is a large village close to the sea beach and is probably the last specimen on the islands of a purely Hawaiian community. The houses are well built and neat, there are two churches, one Congregational and one Roman Catholic, and there is an excellent school. The latter is taught in English, but the three teachers are Hawaiians.

CITY OF REFUGE.—Honaunau is one of the most interesting spots on the islands, possessing the only perfect, or nearly perfect remains of the old Hawaiian Cities of Refuge. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, having been the frequent residence of the kings of Hawaii for several successive generations. The monuments and relics of the ancient idolatry, with which this place abounds, were, from some cause

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unknown to us, spared amidst the general destruction of the idols, etc., that followed the abolition of the *ai tabu*, in the summer of 1819.

The principal object of interest here was the *Hale o Keawe* (the House of Keawe), a sacred depository of the bones of departed kings and princes, probably erected for the reception of the bones of the king whose name it bears, and who reigned in Hawaii some 260 years ago.

Adjoining the *Hale o Keawe*, to the southward, is a sacred enclosure of considerable extent, that was one of the *puuhonuas* of Hawaii, of which there are only two on the island. These *puuhonuas* were the Hawaiian cities of refuge, and afforded an inviolable sanctuary to the guilty fugitive who, when fleeing from the avenging spear, was so favored as to enter their precincts. This had several wide entrances, some on the side next the sea, the others facing the mountains. Hither the manslayer, the man who had broken a *tabu*, or failed in the observance of its rigid requirements, the thief, and even the murderer, fled from his incensed pursuers and was secure. To whomsoever he belonged, and from whatever part he came, he was equally certain of admittance, though liable to be pursued even to the gates of the enclosure. Happily for him, those gates were perpetually open; and as soon as the fugitive had entered, he repaired to the presence of the idol, and made a short ejaculatory address, expressive of his obligations to him in reaching the place with security. Whenever war was proclaimed, and during the period of actual hostilities, a white flag was unfurled on top of a tall spear, at each end of the enclosure, and, until the conclusion of peace, waived the symbol of hope to those who, vanquished in fight, might flee thither for protection.

The splendid steamship accommodations from San Francisco and from Sydney and Auckland render the ocean voyage to Honolulu easy, expeditious and delightful, while the very excellent steamships in the interisland trade afford frequent, reliable and comfortable conveyance from that city to any port or landing place on the group.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

MAUI ranks second in size of the Hawaiian group, and lies next west from Hawaii. It consists of two lofty mountains, connected by a low sandy isthmus, about ten miles in length from Kahului the port on the northern shore to Maalaea, the port on the southern. Eastern Maui consists of the plains, slopes and vallies of Ha-le-a-ka-la, (House of the Sun), 10,040 feet high. East Maui is much the larger, comprising about three-fourths of the whole island, and by far the largest part of the arable land. West Maui mountains, while not so high, are more steep, inaccessible and picturesque. Its valleys are very attractive resorts for tourists, while the views from the peaks are among the finest in the group. There are four principal valleys,—Waikapu, Wailuku, Waihee, and Waiehu, each of which is well worth a visit. The old crater of Eke, at the head of Waihee valley, has thirty or more deep crater pits, which are lined with a great variety of rare ferns and flowering plants. Here may also be found the Alpine "silver sword," (Argyroxyplium), formerly abundant here and on Haleakala, but of late years quite scarce. They are found of all sizes, up to six or seven feet in height, and grow chiefly in the craters, and near the highest peaks. A single plant often has several hundred leaves, twelve to fifteen inches in length, and coated with a thick down of silvery hue. The plant is an annual, with a dark red flower, and may be seen miles away, glistening in the sun light. It is highly prized by tourists.

LAHAINA.—Eight hours steaming from Honolulu brings us to Lahaina, which was formerly the capital of Maui. The village spreads along the shore, in a grove of coconuts, breadfruit, mango, tamarind, orange and other trees, which grow to the water's edge. The breakers often roll in very heavy from the sea, but the native swimmers enjoy them, and are perfectly at home in the surf. For two miles along the shore the white dwellings may be seen among the trees, while back and beyond them are fields of sugar cane. The Pioneer sugar mill is located

in the village, the cane ground in it being brought in steam cars a distance of four and five miles.

Some of the buildings are reminders of the old time activity of the place when it was not only the political but the commercial centre of the group, and at a time when fleets of whaling vessels made these islands their base of supplies, and discharged their cargoes. Then it was the scene of an eager, bustling activity. At Lahainaluna, about two miles back from the sea, at an elevation of about six hundred and fifty feet, is a seminary for the education of native Hawaiians, which is worth a visit from those who wish to become familiar with Hawaii as it is to-day, and to learn what is being done for the native race. The mountains rise up somewhat abruptly out of the fruitful plain; in some places mound-shaped, while others become rocky and precipitous, torn by deep, shadowy ravines, almost like caverns. Persons who have traveled extensively for the sake of observing natural scenery declare they have never seen any mountain scenery in variety of form and coloring, beauty and greatness combined, to equal some of the mountains on these islands, and those of Maui are as fine as any of them.

> 'Such mountain clefts! Such fairy place!
> Cast anchor in this cove!
> Push out the boat, for in this land
> A little we must rove.'

In early Hawaiian history, Lahaina was the residence of the king, and the chief city of Hawaii. In the palmy days of the whale fishery, threescore ships were often seen at anchor in the quiet roadstead, with room for a hundred more. Here was the royal palace, the seamen's bethel, the U. S. Marine hospital and consulate. But the buildings occupied for these purposes fifty years ago have all disappeared, and Honolulu has become the metropolis. Lahaina has not even a hotel or place of entertainment, yet for a reasonable stipend, a furnished room or house can be obtained, for a day, week or month, by any who wish to stay. Letters of introduction from friends abroad or in Honolulu, to foreigners residing here, will always open wide the doors of a generous hospitality and assure as kind a wel-

come as can be found any where else. In the same way, proper credentials will secure to visitors a kind reception throughout these islands. The climate of Lahaina is warm, but healthy, the absence of the trade winds, and the daily sea and land breezes render it a pleasant resting place for invalids.

WAILUKU, on the windward side of Maui is a place of considerable business and the centre of the planting interest which skirts the base of the mountain back of it for ten miles in extent. It is reached either by the steamer *Claudine* from Honolulu direct to Kahului, three miles distant or by the *Kinau* and *W. G. Hall* which touch at Maalaea bay, some eight miles distant, the fare in coach being one dollar. From Kahului transportation is by rail, and the distance and fare less. Here the traveler will find the nearest stopping place to the famous Iao Valley, which is easy of access, and the trip need not occupy more than half a day. Horses can be engaged here at reasonable prices to supplement the railroad and express traveling to any part of the island.

Wailuku contains a court house, several churches, stores, shops, etc., and a boarding house that serves the purposes of a hotel. There are three sugar plantations in the immediate vicinity, and as one of the mills is in the village, there is a good opportunity to see the process of manufacture in all its various stages, of which Mr. C. B. Wells is manager. Here, too, as at Lahaina, the grand mountain on the side opposite the sea, cut almost in twain by the Iao Valley, forms the background of as beautiful a landscape as can be found anywhere in this group. The same characteristics are apparent as at Lahaina,—for we are simply on the other side of the mountain mass that constitutes the interior of the western part of the island. There is no monotony to tire the eye. Sameness, however beautiful, sometimes becomes tiresome; but here one has the almost endless scenes of the kaleidoscope in the ever-changing appearance of the massive mountain barrier that has been rent into its present fantastic shapes by some of nature's grand upheavals that occurred in prehistoric ages, when from old ocean's bed was reared up these lofty spires and turrets and domes that seem as if they were the crowning points of architecture of

nature's grand cathedral. When the slanting rays of the setting sun adorn these peaks and domes with phosphorescent light, while the dark, deep canyons at their feet are being robed in the darkening shadows of coming night, the effect is a picture more beautiful and fascinating than the most sanguine expectant could ever have hoped to realize. All this brilliant display of nature's panorama is best seen from some of the many favorable points of observation at Wailuku. The higher mountain peaks are of course inaccessible, but magnificent views may be obtained from some of the high, mound-like elevations that are not difficult of access to a resolute mountain climber. And here it may be said that if one is not a mountain climber when he comes to these islands, he will be before he leaves them—the temptations are too great. From these outlooks good views may be obtained of the watery waste below, with the great blue mountains of some of the other islands in in the distance, while directly in front the giant Haleakala, or Palace of the Sun, rears its lofty crest ten thousand feet above the sea. Along the base of West Maui mountain lie the four villages, Waikapu, Wailuku, Waiehu and Waihee, extending some six or eight miles, and all devoted to the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar.

IAO VALLEY.—Good saddle horses are required for the trip to this beautiful retreat. They can be readily obtained at one of the livery stables, and at moderate prices. The valley being of easy access, a morning ride will be charming, as the cool mountain breeze is then blowing, and the atmosphere more clear. It is full of wonderful sights, and the new views obtained from every point reached add a charm to the excursion. Iao valley penetrates the mountain mass just back of the village, cutting it almost in twain. At the base of the mountain chain the valley is about half a mile wide, dotted with taro patches and the plain whitewashed houses of the natives who till the fertile soil. A small mountain stream (the Iao river) rushes down over large boulders and its bed of smaller stones hurrying on in its way to the sea. A noticeable peculiarity is that the stones forming the bed of the stream are nearly all of a dark grey color and hard as granite, so different

in appearance and character from the decomposing lava on either side. Approaching the interior the valley gradually narrows, the mountain sides on either hand are more precipitous, human habitations disappear, and the whole face of nature, as far as the eye can reach, is wild and rugged in the extreme. Light fleecy clouds here and there veil the lofty mountain peaks, whose bases are at our feet. "The Needle" seems as if torn from the side of the mountain, near which it stands, by some mighty convulsion of nature, and points its slender finger skyward like the lofty spire of some vast cathedral. Either the internal forces of nature that caused these grand upheavals, or the action of the elements since, or both combined, have formed many curious and interesting shapes in the rock-ribbed mountains that must be seen to be appreciated. Caves, deep gorges, fissures and overhanging cliffs are all around.

The native horses accustomed to mountain climbing are as sure-footed as goats, and pick their way carefully over the rocky bed of the stream that must needs be forded several times before the end of exploration in Iao Valley is reached; for beyond 'the needle' are several crossings before we come to an oval depression in the valley whose floor is below the level of the sea. It is supposed to be an old crater. Many speculations are rife concerning it, so unlike is it from anything to be seen elsewhere on the islands, or perhaps in the world; but its present rugged grandeur, unique and interesting as it is, cannot be disputed, leading one as it does to pause and admire the infinite skill of the Great Architect. The surface of these lava mountains is in an advanced state of decomposition and the abundant moisture has induced vegetable growth so that even the most precipitous of them are clothed with rich verdure to their very tops. Of course there are many places where no form of vegetable life can be sustained, and there the red soil, formed by the decomposed lava in almost every shade, forms a pleasing contrast to the dark green foliage by which it is surrounded.

But it is not the agricultural features that attract the traveler to this beautiful spot, where prospects more grand are seldom

seen by the most universal tourist. It is attended with some fatigue, but the traveler is well repaid for his toil. It is the historic interest which attaches to the place, as the scene of one of the decisive battles fought by the great chieftain Kamehameha, when conquering the group. Into this valley he skilfully drove the army of the King of Maui. From it there was no escape. Retreat was impossible. Limited room for fighting rendered the conflict a most deadly one. Face to face, hand to hand, and those hands armed with sharks' teeth and the deadly war clubs of the olden time, they fought until both victor and vanquished rolled off the pali or precipice. So terrible was the slaughter, that the river was dammed with the bodies of the slain, and the peaceful stream Iao was baptized with its new name, the Wailuku—the water of destruction. King Kahekili's army was annihalated, and Prince Kalanikupule, who was in command, fled to his father, then residing on Oahu.

Iao Valley is also interesting as being the ancient burial place of the Kings and Chiefs of this island kingdom, and many of these tombs of the long ago may now be seen; but they are interesting chiefly because of the memories they revive of ancient Hawaiian customs and the once all potent and absolute monarchial government. They are still sacred to the Hawaiian people, who approach them with awe and with the observance of curious superstitious rites.

ANCIENT RUINS.—Near the village of Wailuku, at the extreme seaward end of a ridge of coral and sand that runs from the mountain out to within perhaps half a mile from the sea, is the ruin of an ancient Hawaiian Temple. The ruin of it is complete, so much so that in some places only the faintest traces of the foundation walls can be found, but on one side the whole massive foundations of the great building can be seen, and clearly indicate that the walls were constructed of unhewn stone without mortar and that they were at least ten feet thick at the bottom, but they were probably sloping so that they were no more than three or four at the top. How high they were we have no means of knowing, but no doubt they were in proportion with the great area, which must have been at least one hundred and twenty by three hundred feet. On one side,

about half way from end to end, are distinguishable the foundations of what was once no doubt the great altar of sacrifice, flanked on either side by carved representations of their principal deities hewn from stone. Some of the foundation stones are of great size; and the structure itself when completed must have been a marvelous exhibition of the patience and ingenuity of its builders; for we must remember that it was constructed by men who had no knowledge whatever of mechanical arts and no tools of iron or steel.

KAHULUI.—Three miles from Wailuku, and connected with it by railroad, is the village of Kahului. Possessing a good harbor, it has become the chief port of the island, where all the sugar made in this vicinity is shipped by steamers or sailing vessels to San Francisco or Honolulu. Most of the lumber and other supplies are received also from the ports named. At this port commences the low sandy plain which stretches some ten miles to Maalaea Bay, and forms the isthmus that connects East and West Maui. Kahului is the dividing line between West and East Maui.

SPRECKELSVILLE.—After leaving Kahului, there are several villages on the slope of Haleakala. Spreckelsville is the center of the large sugar plantation owned by the Hawaiian Commercial Company, of San Francisco, it is a large estate covering some forty thousand acres of land. The cane fields are supplied with water, which is brought in a ditch from streams in Hamakua district, forty miles distant. There are four large sugar mills located at Spreckelsville, which crush the cane brought from a distance of two to five miles on railways. The crop varies from ten to twelve thousand tons of sugar each year, which may be largely increased by using artesian water. This, however, has to be pumped to an elevation of fifty or more feet above the sea level. A large part of the land now cultivated by this plantation was formerly considered almost worthless even for pasturing, as nothing would grow on it, except shrubs and vines.

OTHER VILLAGES.—There are several small villages in this district, among them Paia, Hamakuapoko, Haiku and Makawao, which either are or have been sugar plantation centers.

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The Kahului railroad, which extends from Wailuku to Paia, a distance of twelve miles, does most of the freight and passenger traffic, its trains running over it twice a day or oftener. Makawao is located higher up the mountain slope than either of the other villages named—about 2000 feet elevation—and possesses a fine, cool and healthy climate. The East Maui Female Seminary, located here, is one of the best institutions of the kind in these islands. Strangers traveling through the district will find the foreign residents intelligent and hospitable, many of them having migrated from New England or Old England, and have brought with them the industrious habits and social traits so characteristic of the old countries. Their homesteads are surrounded with many evidences of taste and thrift, with flower gardens, rich in roses, lilies and vines. Groves of the eucalyptus and iron wood will be seen dotting the land, these trees growing with less care than the native trees which are too often destroyed by the animals.

THE MOUNTAIN TRIP.—The start for the summit of Haleakala can be made from either Wailuku, Kahului, Spreckelsville, Paia or Makawao,—whichever place the traveler may be staying at. Either Paia or Makawao is the most convenient, as from these points the ride is much shorter than from the other places named, and the cost of horses less. If the start is from Makawao or Paia, three or four hours' ride will bring the party to the summit, and the plan should be to spend the night there. A comfortable house has been erected on the summit, and it will be perfectly safe to remain over night. If, however, the start is made from Wailuku, it may be necessary to stop over night at Olinda, the mountain retreat of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, located about 4000 feet above the sea. Then start early in the morning from Olinda, and spend the day on the summit. But every tourist should plan to see a sunrise or sunset from the summit. If he fails in this, he loses the finest treat of the excursion.

MOUNT HA-LE-A-KA-LA.—No traveler who has spent a night on the summit of this grand mountain, and witnessed a sunrise and sunset, can for a moment doubt why the simple natives call it the 'house of the sun,' for better than other words, it

conveys their idea of its size and grandness. One of their traditions narrates that the god of Maui captured the sun, and one of the conditions of the release was that he should make this mountain his home, and bestow on the people his blessings of light and heat for all ages.

Its hight is 10,040 feet, and it possesses the largest crater known, being in length seven and a half miles, and over twenty miles in circumference. Its depth is over 2,000 feet, and the view from the brink takes in the whole crater in all its grandness, while the hills on its floor, which are from five to seven hundred feet in hight, appear like ant hills.

If one desires to see Haleakala at its best, the ascent should be made the day before, and at least one night spent on the summit, taking along blankets to guard against the cold. A comfortable building has been lately erected on the summit, which serves as a protection from the sharp wind and frequent rains.

A TOURIST'S ACCOUNT.—Among the numerous descriptions of Haleakala which have appeared in print, the following from the pen of Mr. L. H. Irvine, who visited the mountain during 1894, is one of the most recent :

'If a man would be thrilled with wonder and inspired with thoughts of the Eternal ; if he would forget the narrow, artificial and curtailed life of cities and become a part of the elemental world, let him go to the island of Maui and climb 10,000 feet above the level of the sea to the Palace of the Sun, which is a slumbering volcano into which America's metropolis might be dropped without inconvenience.

'The sovereign mountain wherein Haleakala sleeps like a dead giant—its every rent and mound and conformation a history of tremendous energy—is about twenty miles from Spreckelsville, the largest plantation in the world ; but when one climbs gradually up the mountain side until he has reached the rugged home of wild goats and aboriginal cattle, the 40,000 acres of sugar cane surrounding Spreckelsville do not look much larger than a town lot ; and before the apex of the mountain is reached the land and ocean in the back ground are obstructed by great banks of clouds, which lie far beneath the observer.

'There is on the way a delightful summer residence known as Olinda, a quiet and picturesque rest for the weary, which nestles on the sloping mountain, about four miles below the spot from which tourists view the ancient prison wherein the god Maui chained the sun until he promised to give the Hawaiian Islands their bountiful light and heat. The four miles from Olinda to the crest of this great mountain are the longest four miles in the Hawaiian Islands; for the road is continually washed away by mountain torrents, the air is thin and unsubstantial as the fabric of a dream, and the solitude has a greater pressure to the square inch than any barometer can measure.

'I have ridden and climbed afoot over many weary miles in my time—amid Kansas cyclones, about Niagara in winter, and through the Jesse James country at night—but the most weird and oppressively lonesome journey I ever made was the moonlight ride from Olinda to the Palace of the Sun.

'The latch string at Olinda hangs within reach of presentable people, though no one lives in the house. Its dread silence is in keeping with the solitude of the sombre mountain. Within are many evidences of prosperity, culture and unequaled hospitality—as seen in neat furniture, bed clothing, books, and signs suspended from chandeliers, saying, 'Please make yourself at home, but be careful about matches!'

'But when one leaves Olinda, he bids farewell to familiar scenes and enters a realm more fantastic than any Midsummer Night's Dream of Shakespeare—provided he has a sure-footed horse. It is awkward to have a stumbling animal break one's reveries and possibly ribs, by sudden miss-steps over furrows and bowlders, which are called a trail out of courtesy, and by a supreme effort of the imagination. In the thin air of the rare altitude extending from Olinda to the mountain top, the stars look double their normal size, while the moon bursts into a sheen of glory, and burnishes the clouds in strange and charming tints.

'The pilgrim finally reaches the edge of Haleakala—before daylight, if he is sensible! To his left is a cave beneath a pinnacle of ragged rocks, and before him the crater. The entire

circumference of the silent pit is surrounded by mountain bowlders and cathedral shaped cliffs, with here and there a gap into which people can walk, and from which they can look upon the sublimest spectacle on earth—a new world of lights and echoes, valleys and steep mountains two thousand feet below; rainbows and sun-kissed clouds everywhere, rolling in from the ocean wastes and encircling the clear cut outlines of lava red peaks which project from the floor of the crater; mountains within mountains, craters within the great crater, a mimic world hemmed in by a circle of towering peaks ten thousand feet above the foaming sea.

'At midnight and early morn alike the palace of the sun is a place for meditation. Its sublime silence beneath the quiet stars and ripe moon is a poem that awakens the noblest impulses of the human mind, and one stands entranced as he views the vast area embraced within the ancient crater—an area once covered with surging billows of melted lava, but now silent as the sky—as if the spirit of Fire had painted it all in immortal colors that sunshine and storm can never wash away. And rising above all is the eternal mystery of the dead abyss—its history forever hidden within its sublime and speechless depths!

'Over the dead volcano three spirits ever hover—Beauty, Silence and Desolation. The enchanting scenes everywhere abounding and forever changing are wholly new to the eye, as if a majestic Eden of mystery had suddenly come to light in the hush of Maui's imposing wonderland. Through rising waves of morning air the mountains within the crater lift their dreamy peaks as if refreshed by the night winds; and the clouds are whirled into banks, shoals, peaks and fantastic cathedrals, as they rush through the historic gap that leads to the ocean. Every form is kissed by the tropical sun of early morn. Some of these children of the sky have peach-blow tints, while here and there bars of gold or billows of pearl appear. These temples of the air grow richer every moment from the birth of dawn until the ruddy light of day dissolves them in its glistening sheen. Dawn is the poet's hour at Haleakala, for every object of nature is then silvered or purpled in the growing light,

according to its elevation and capacity for absorbing colors. The sublime in nature is seen here as much as at Niagara or in the Alps, but the chiseled mountains and changing lights have wrought on a larger masterpiece in Haleakala, and amid more desolate wastes of silence and grandeur than in any land known to man. In some phases the aspect of Maui's wonderful sun palace suggests the moon, whose empty oceans and towering mountains have slumbered in solitude for ages, unbroken by the sound of voices or the throb of busy life.'

WHEN TO START.—While some may prefer to start from Makawao in the afternoon, and stop over night at Olinda, the experience of most visitors, including the author, is that it is best to plan so as to arrive at the summit at 4 to 5 P. M., thus making the ascent in the most comfortable manner, escaping an unseasonable ride in the raw and chilling fog. From that hour till darkness draws its curtain, the visitor can view the changing scenes around and below him to much greater advantage than at any time before noon. With the afternoon sun behind the observer, the many craters and lava-streams on the floor of the entire volcano, the encircling walls and two gaps, are brought out as they are not seen with any other light. The spectator views the bright side of the object, not the shadowy.

The Editor of this GUIDE, having made several visits to Haleakala, strongly recommends starting in good season, so as to reach the summit as above stated. The visitor thus obtains the most satisfactory views of Haleakala's beauty—the sunset and sunrise, and possibly a moonrise, from the top of this grand old mountain, which has the horizon in view on every side. No one who has ever spent a clear evening or night on Haleakala (as the writer has) can ever forget the gorgeous setting of the sun—apparently double its usual size—sinking slowly below the horizon, which appears uplifted on an inclined plane, to the level of the summit where he stands, the vast ocean expanse appearing to rise from the base of the mountain 10,000 feet to this uplifted horizon. If, in addition, he is so fortunate as to witness, during the evening or night, the setting or rising of the moon, he will clearly see the full

ring of the new or the half moon, while the reflection of the moonlight on the clouds floating around the mountain, imparts to them the appearance of vast banks of snow rolling down its sides.

THE SPECTER OF THE BROCKEN.— This beautiful sight is rarely seen in any country, and seldom except at sunrise or sunset, during a fog or cloudy weather. For this reason, the following account of what was seen in August, 1894, on Haleakala, written by Miss Lillie A. Brown, one of the ladies who witnessed it and who were accompanied with a guide, possesses great interest:

'We arrived at the brink of the crater (August 20, 1894, 5 P. M.), just in time to witness not only a marvelously glorious sunset above the clouds, but the Specter of the Brocken as well —a wonderful phenomenon, which comparatively few have ever been privileged to behold, at least as perfect as we saw it. Upon our approach to the summit, we found the crater completely filled with an unbroken, sheeny, silvery, misty cloud, obliterating every physical feature, and reaching itself above the horizon to sky-clouds of the same nature, so that above and below and around us was but cloud-world.

'Directly opposite us, as we stood together on the same rock, there suddenly appeared, suspended in this cloud, a rainbow, gorgeous in color, forming a complete circle, and enclosing, as in a hanging frame, three figures, many times larger than life, which we soon discovered to be our own reflected images. To test the reality of the apparition, we waved our hats and handkerchiefs, and our silhouetted images waved back to us out of the centre of the gorgeous rainbow frame, our reflected motions seeming to shoot off rays of color, in effect something like that of a search light. Five times this phenomenon appeared and disappeared, on each successive occasion losing somewhat of its brilliancy of color. The suspended rainbow, ourselves on the crater's edge, and the sun—a fiery ball—in our rear, were all perpendicular to the same horizontal plane.

'As the rainbow gradually faded from our vision, we turned; the sun was setting in great billowy clouds, with gorgeous masses of color above it. To our right—I can compare it only

to a vast rolling Arctic plain—lay great strata of clouds as far as the eye could see, so like a white frozen country that it required but a slight effort of the imagination to people it with furclad humanity, the reindeer, and the Arctic bear, or to imagine ourselves being fleetly sledged over its glistening snows. Above this new strange cloud world was the blue dome of heaven, making far away with the white plain, a distant elevated horizon.

'Again we turned our faces to the crater. The silvery, misty cloud had rolled partly out, giving us a glimpse of the great depth of the yawning chasm below us, several of the great blow holes, and far beyond, just for one moment, we saw the blue sea of Hawaii over the further ridge. Then darkness enveloped the great crater in her mantle, and we groped our way down from the rocks to the overhanging cliff which was to be our shelter for the night.'

THE VIEW FROM HALEAKALA.—The following is the same writer's description of the view from the edge of the great crater, looking down into it, 2000 feet:

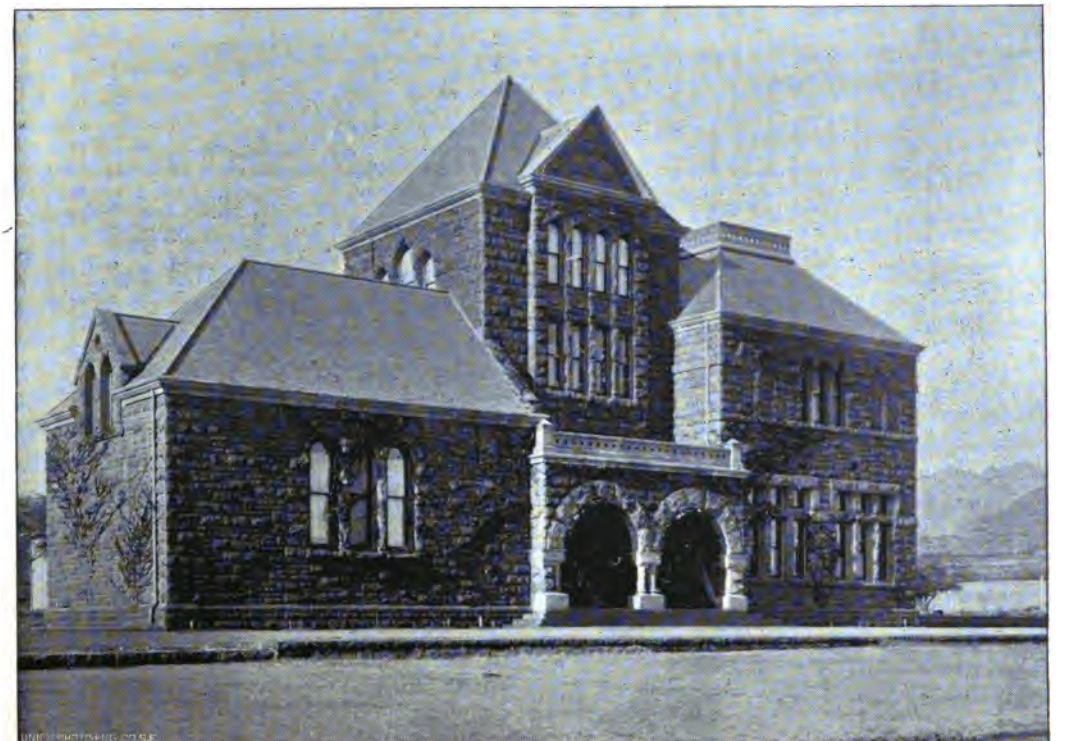
'The trees far below—said to be the largest on Maui—look like the little trees in a child's toy farm. The sun for the past two hours has been chasing the silvery grey white clouds out of the crater. Now we have one view, now another, again the same. To our left are old lava flows through which a stunted vegetation is struggling, also the great Koolau gap through which the lava once ran red hot to the sea, leaving its coiled and tortuous tracks. More immediately in front of me, at the depth of 2000 feet in the crater, are what appear to be bright stretches of rather precipitous green pasture land dotted by large kukui trees that look as if several of them might be held in the palm of one's hand. This pasture land is banked on the further side by precipitous banks of lava, whose rough distorted surface is discernible even at this distance. Above and beyond this and receding still further from our view, are great red blow holes said to be six and seven hundred feet in height.

'Another view that I have as the clouds roll up and out and more to my right, is an upward procession of four great blow holes, utterly devoid of vegetation, the nearest one said by

scientists to be the latest of the fourteen or fifteen inside of the crater. The nearer slopes of the blow-holes are long and gradual, the further slopes steep and each terminating in the beginning of the next long slope. The great pits in these blow-holes, especially in the nearest, are black and yawning, almost square in outline and looking even from this point as if even great trees, might be dropped down without so much as grazing the sides. The surface soil of all the blow-holes is a dark bricky red.

'The rocks where I am sitting as well as those far below me are stupendous. There are steep precipices covered by some scrub growth extending themselves everywhere from the summit to the bottom of the pit. I am wishing that all the clouds would roll out that I might take all in at one glance, even to far away snow capped Mauna Kea on the island of Hawaii; but had the crater been clear of clouds as is usually the case during the dry season, the Specter of the Brocken might not have greeted us at sunset last evening.'

A LAST LOOK.—The hour for turning homeward has arrived. Another lingering look at the lofty mountain peaks which loom over the cloud-belts of far-off Hawaii; another farewell glance into the huge crater where the fabled fire goddess held her carnivals ages agone, another parting look at the blue ocean spread around and upward on every side, and the visitor, mounting his impatient steed, regretfully turns his back to the wierd scene and rides slowly away. He has seen with his own eyes the largest extinct volcano in the world—a pit which might take in the whole of Manhattan Island, and still have room for Brooklyn and Jersey City! It is only after one has visited and seen the live crater of Kilauea that he can fully comprehend the majesticness of this dead volcano, and what it must have been when its immense cauldron was boiling and pouring out its molten streams through gaps which still exist to record the silent tale of the mysterious long ago. Well has it been named 'THE PALACE OF THE SUN,' for nowhere else does the king of day display himself more gorgeously when rising from or retiring to his nocturnal pilgrimage, as here on this mid-ocean peak.



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OLINDA.—This is a delightful mountain retreat on the road from Makawao to the summit, about 4000 feet above the sea. Travelers who have permission from the owner, Hon. H. P. Baldwin of Haiku, occasionally make a short halt there on the up and down trip. The air is refreshingly cool and the view exceedingly picturesque—an ideal summer retreat. The name signifies beautiful, and looking from the veranda, the view takes in the mountains and valleys of West Maui, with the villages along their base. To the right of these are the extensive plantations and mills, with their green cane fields, and the broad ocean beyond. During the summer months, Olinda is the scene of many pleasant gatherings, and a center from which excursions are made in search of mosses, ferns, shells, berries and wild flowers. Formerly the 'silver sword' (*astelia*) grew abundantly on the slopes of Haleakala, but of late years it has become scarce, having been destroyed by the animals that roam over the mountain. Its leaves are covered with a silvery down, and it can often be observed a mile distant, glistening in the sunlight.

Thou land of koa and choicest fern,
To thee my thoughts will oft return,
For thee my inmost soul will yearn,

—*Olinda.*

CANE FIELDS.—The tourist on returning from Haleakala cannot have failed to notice from the mountain side, the extensive fields of cane growing on the plains lying between Haiku and the base of West Maui mountains. Here are some twenty-five or thirty thousand acres devoted to its cultivation, that give a marked feature and beauty to the landscape, there being in sight seven large mills at work during the first half of each year, grinding the cane, and turning its rich product into sugar. A brief description of the process may interest those who are not already conversant with it.

CANE CULTIVATION.—The system of cultivation practiced is the best suited to the requirements of this soil and climate. The plowing, cultivating and dragging of the soil are all thoroughly done, as it is considered of great importance that the ground should be left fine and mellow, and in good con-

dition for the rapid growth of the cane. Steam plows are used, and there are two engines and ten plows to a set. These engines are placed about half a mile apart, one dragging the plows one way and the other pulling them back again. There are five sixteen-inch plows in a gang, and usually plow about twelve inches deep. The three sets plow from thirty to forty-five acres per day. After the plowing is done the cultivators are set to work. Then come the steel chain drags, which pulverize the ground as fine as powder and leave it in perfect condition. After the furrows are completed, the level ditches are plowed out with special plows.

The land being ready for planting, the seed is selected from the best Lahaina cane, and from the most healthy ratoons. It is then laid in the furrow, in a continuous row, the ends just touching each other and covered three inches deep with earth and furrow, then filled with water. The planting season is the most trying time, for both man and beast. The ground being dry the dust rises in clouds, and is almost blinding. The planting season lasts from June to November, and the usual area planted is thirty acres per day.

IRRIGATION.—Nearly all the water needed for the sugar plantations on the slope of Haleakala has to be applied artificially. It is an expensive method, but experience has demonstrated that it has advantages which compensate for the extra cost. Irrigated cane produces from two to three tons more than lands supplied only with rain water. This is accounted for by the rich washings brought down from the forest districts of the mountains, which contain elements of fertility that rain water does not possess, keeps the soil and plants in better condition, by the regularity with which it is applied. Irrigation is a branch of industry by itself in California and other countries, and the more its advantages are studied and the best method of using it is carried out, the more profitable it has been found, especially in fruit growing, and if in this, why not in every product? Most of the water used for irrigation on East Maui is brought a distance of forty miles, and carried successfully across deep ravines on the syphon principle.

HOEING AND TRASHING.—The hoeing commences as soon as

the weeds make their appearance, so as to keep them from going to seed. Apart from this, hoeing is found to be very beneficial to the growth of the young cane, and is kept up until the cane is eight or nine months old. Trashing of the cane requires to be done very thoroughly, so as to leave the stools of the plant perfectly clean. This allows the stalks to ripen freely, and a well-trashed field is sure to yield a larger quantity of sugar than one carelessly kept untrashed, in which the rats and insects have undisturbed possession.

TRANSPORTATION.—The railroad system of carrying cane has been generally introduced on all large plantations. With this method the mills are kept well supplied with cane, as there are often from 100 to 200 cars in use. Locomotives are used for hauling the cane to the mill and for other purposes. These supersede, in a measure, the clumsy and slow method formerly adopted, of transporting the cane in ox-carts, which were very uncertain, particularly in wet weather, when the roads were heavy.

EXCURSIONS.—Occasionally, tourists having leisure wish to make the trip around East Maui. This can be done either by taking the steamer at Kahului and debarking at Hana, or by making it on horseback, starting at Paia or Haiku. The latter is by far the more preferable, provided good horses or mules are secured for the trip, for it is a rough journey through a most romantic but rugged country, which will be enjoyed by all lovers of nature who are accustomed to horseback riding. Hana is a village on the extreme eastern part of the island, with a fine sugar plantation located back of it. The Kahului steamer calls there regularly once a week, affording a good conveyance either one or both ways. The traveler who goes to Hana on horseback, after leaving Makawao passes eastward over a rolling country, pasture and wood; the road, which at first is good, growing worse and worse, until in the Hamakua swamp he reaches the worst road in the Kingdom, consisting often of an unbroken series of ridges formed by the feet of animals, their hoofs sinking into the mud so deep that their bellies rest on the ridges. After getting through the swamp, the road lies over palis and through valleys, not less than twenty, some high up where the horizon is fifty miles at sea, and the bottom of the

ravines, thousands of feet below; so on up and down, over ridges and through deep canyons that may appropriately be called

THE SWITZERLAND OF HAWAII.—Nothing can be more enchanting than this wild and ever changing panorama. Each valley that we enter seems more charming than the one just passed—some new and more fascinating scenery, some more singular precipice or mountain spur, some more beautiful waterfall or cascade is ever attracting the eye. From the seashore to the mountain summit, stretch dense forests of tropical growth, in places a perfect jungle, the dark green of the orange, koa, pandanus and ohia forming a marked contrast to the bright, silvery leaf of the kukui. One of the most beautiful valleys is that of Waiohuli, about eight miles west of Nahinu. Several streams come rushing down from the mountain and their course can be traced far up, by the frequent waterfalls and cascades, which appear very picturesque among the dense foliage around them. When it rains here the drops fall merrily, and in an hour the effect is apparent in the rapid, swollen streams. Frequently after a day's rain, all the streams in this district are either impassable or crossed only at great risk, and travelers should not venture over when cautioned against it by the natives.

The valley of Wailuanui, or the two large waters, is perhaps, the most romantic on the island of Maui. It is quite broad, and broken by ridges or spurs of the mountain into valleys or ravines, in which orange groves and apple trees (ohia) abound, while the pine apple and banana grow wild almost everywhere. The coast is abrupt and rocky, consisting mostly of steep precipices, and destitute of harbors, between Hana and Haiku. In July or August, the traveler through this wild district may witness a sight not often seen, which is

THE LARGEST APPLE ORCHARD IN THE WORLD.—The wilderness of Koolau, Maui, contains a forest of *ohias*, (native wild apple trees) countless in number, stretching from the sea far up the mountain sides. The trees vary from forty to fifty feet in height, and in the harvest season, from July to September, are covered with fruit, some white but mostly red. We passed through the forest, when the trees were loaded with ripe and ripening apples. What a sight! For miles around us, up

the mountain and toward the seashore, was one vast grove of trees literally red with ripe fruit, their branches bending to the ground with the bounteous harvest. Birds of gorgeous colors, of mingled red, blue, green, yellow and black, were feasting in countless numbers, and making the forest ring with happy choruses. The crop of these apple orchards, which nature has planted so generously in this wild and solitary waste, would fill a fleet of a hundred steamers, for the orchard stretches over a country from five to ten miles wide by twenty miles long, and many of the larger trees bear at least fifty barrels apiece. The fruit furnishes the traveler an excellent repast, appeasing both thirst and hunger. So far as is now known, no commercial use can be made of the ohia, as when ripe it cannot be kept more than four days.

The road to Hana continues through the district of Koolau, in an impenetrable forest reaching from the seashore up the mountain as far as the eye can reach. The narrow highway, the only passage through this jungle, is a perfect bower of trees and vines,

THE RETURN.—Leaving Hana, we follow the road, which leads along the shore in a southerly direction. Some three miles from the village there is a small sugar plantation, known as the Reciprocity Mill, where the steamer touches when freight calls her there. The road is dry and somewhat stony from this point on, with several small ravines, one of which will be remembered from the groves of *lauhala* or screw pines which line its sides, to the exclusion of almost every other kind of tree. A ride of forty miles, passing through several small native settlements brings us to

ULUPALAKUA.—This is a very pretty place, formerly a sugar plantation, but now kept as a stock ranch, and owned by James I. Dowsett, Esq., of Honolulu. It is easily reached by wagon road from Makawao, and also has weekly communication with Honolulu by the steamer Kinau. Its elevation, 2000 feet above the sea, gives it a pleasant climate, combining that of the temperate and torrid zones. It has no springs, and the water supply comes only from the rains, which are generally abundant.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

THIS ranks fifth in size of the Hawaiian group, is forty miles long, and has an area of about 200,000 acres. The population in 1890 was less than 3000. The northern coast consists chiefly of high precipices, along which it is impossible to effect a landing except at one or two points. The eastern end of the island has several fine valleys, and among them Halawa is the most striking, having bold precipitous sides 2500 feet high, lined with dense vegetation and rare flowering plants. There are a few streams at this end of the island, but very often they are dry.

The western half of the island consists of an elevated plain, in some places 1000 feet above the sea, without a stream, but covered with grass and shrubs, furnishing feed for herds of cattle and deer, and a few horses, which roam over it. Some thirty years ago a family of spotted deer were sent as a present to Kamehameha V. from the Emperor of Japan, and were placed on this land. This small band has increased to over three thousand, which roam over a large part of the island. They are beautiful animals, and it is a fine sight to see a herd of them grazing, or dashing over the plain, swaying their graceful antlers in every direction.

This western half of the island was owned by the Kamehameha family, and has been deeded to the Kamehameha School Fund by Hon. C. R. Bishop, in accordance with the will of Mrs. Bishop, his wife, who was the last heir of that royal family.

One of the steamers of the Wilder Steamship Company makes a weekly trip to Molokai, touching at all the landings of the island. Tourists are allowed to visit any part of Molokai except the district allotted for the use of the lepers. No one can go there except with the express permission of the president of the Board of Health.

THE LEPER ASYLUM.—This island is the home of the unfortunate lepers. It is about thirty years since the government established on Molokai an asylum where all who might

be affected with the disease should be sent and separated for life from the rest of the population. The disease had existed for some years before, and appeared to be rapidly increasing among the lower classes. A tract of fine land, about 6000 acres, was purchased on the north side of Molokai, for a leper asylum.

The location selected for this purpose is a tongue of land—a grassy plain, ten miles in length and one in breadth on the north side of the island, bounded by the ocean on one side, and by a steep precipice, a thousand feet high, on the other. It is thus shut off from communication with the rest of the island. The soil is very fertile, and there is plenty of pasture land for cattle and horses, which are required by the patients, the former for milk and beef and the latter for riding, of which the lepers are very fond. The plain is well sheltered from the strong sea wind, by the highland in the rear. Altogether it is a beautiful spot, that would be coveted by a nobleman, if it were unoccupied. No more appropriate place could be found in any country for a leper asylum.

Formerly this plain of Kalaupapa was peopled with a large population, the remains of which are still seen in the numerous stone walls that cover it. But few of the descendants of the old population remain there now, probably not more than twenty, and these few are being removed as fast as they can be persuaded to sell their homesteads.

The lepers are the wards of the Hawaiian nation, and most generously does the nation take care of them. Numerous cottages have been built for them by the government or by their friends, and no expense is spared to render them comfortable and contented in homes of their own. They have no taxes or rents to pay. Some cultivate trees, flowers and vegetables for themselves, and take an interest in making their cottages attractive. The government provides liberal rations, consisting of fresh and salt beef, fresh and salt fish, saloon bread, poi or rice as they prefer. They are very fond of salt salmon, which is served occasionally. They also have milk from their herd, tea, soap, oil, with all the clothing and blankets required. Some do their own cooking, others are supplied from the hos-

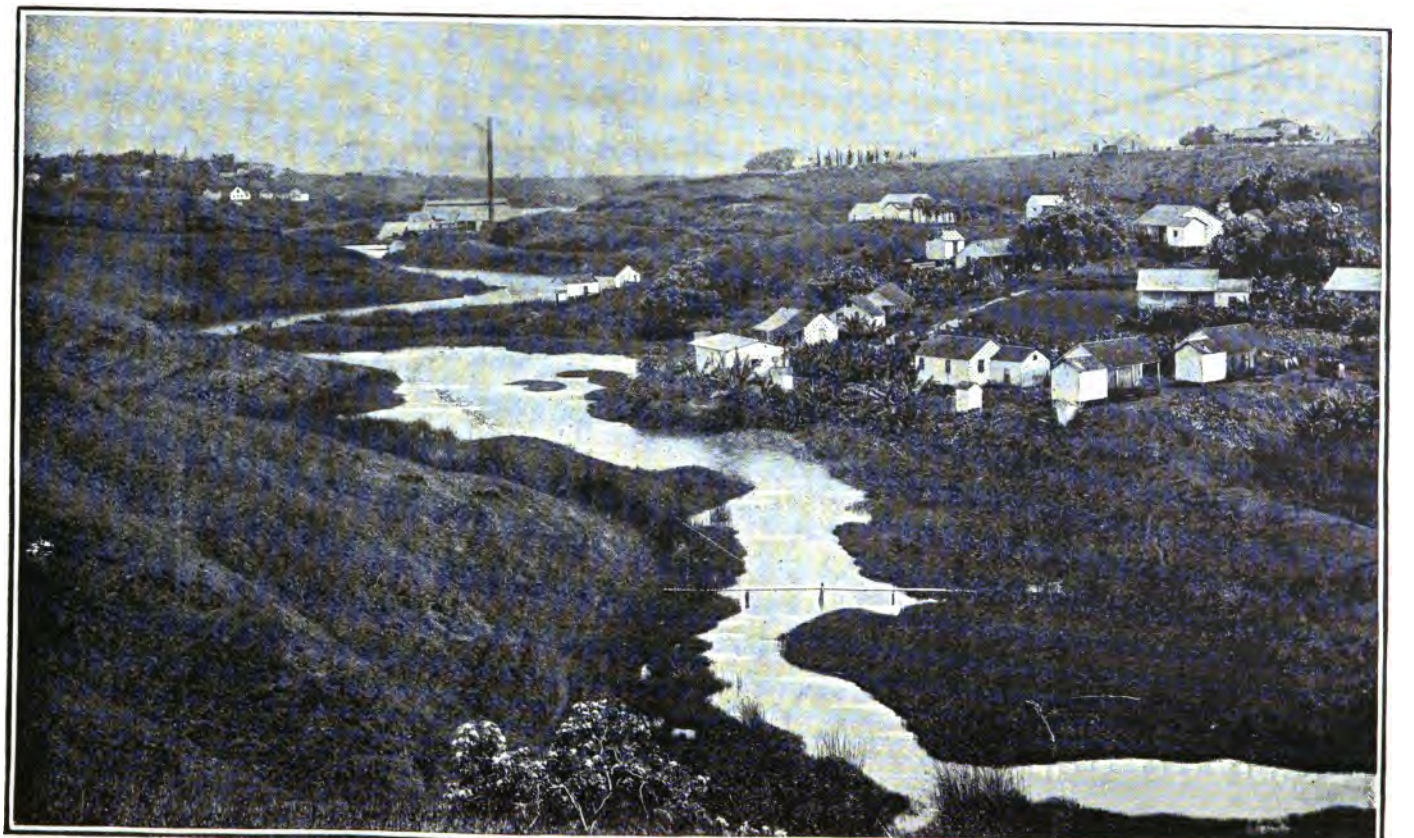
pital. They also have a gymnasium, a reading room, and a band of sixteen leper musicians frequently plays in public.

There is in the settlement a Roman Catholic Church and priest, also a Congregational Church and clergyman, for such as prefer either persuasion. Besides these, a Sunday-school, a bible class and singing classes are kept up, and it is a pleasant though melancholy sight to witness young and old join in singing the familiar airs, accompanied with an organ, also played by a leper. A number of Catholic sisters and brothers reside here, and have charge of the hospitals. They have proved to be faithful helpers in a service which few would ever enter voluntarily. One or more physicians, appointed by the government, reside in the settlement and are always on hand to minister to the wants of the patients. Among the lepers are a few male foreigners.

Experience has shown that foreigners are seldom attacked with this disease, and only in cases where the habits of the victim invite it. No lepers are allowed their freedom. As soon as any evidence of the disease appears, the person is termed 'a suspect,' he is taken to a receiving station, there to remain till the case is decided on. Strangers may be in Honolulu for months or years and never see a leper. There are persons who have lived on these islands for twenty years and have never seen one. Nor is there any danger of contracting a disease so carefully watched by the authorities. The time will come when it will be entirely suppressed.

The Hawaiian government bears the expense of this leper colony, the present annual cost being about one hundred thousand dollars. The amount expended in maintaining it since first established, exceeds two million dollars. Probably no government has ever been more faithful or taken such care of its lepers as Hawaii has done. If christianity consists in practicing the precepts of the great Master, then Hawaii may lay some slight claim to being called a christian people among the nations of the earth.

LANAI—the sixth island of the group in size, is twenty-one miles long, and eight in breadth, and has a territory of a little more than 100,000 acres. The summit of its main ridge rises



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to about 2400 feet, and this mountain range forms a wall continuous with a circle of lower elevations, so as to completely enclose an interior space like a crater, which it no doubt is, that has an area of about 20,000 acres; and this large, round, land-locked valley of Palawai, elevated 1500 feet above the sea, is level and grassy, like the richest of cultivated meadow. The ridges and ravines of the mountain are covered with forests of timber and shrubbery, which afford a rich field for the botanist. The outer slopes of the island leading to the sea present usually a brown and uninviting appearance; but they afford excellent pasture for large herds of animals,—about 30,000 sheep, 2,500 goats, 650 horses, 500 head of cattle, and numerous hogs and turkeys. Lanai is well watered with springs and ravines, and with sweet fountains at several points on its beach; and has one perpetual stream of water in a great ravine or barranca of great natural beauty, named Maunalei or the Mountain Wreath. The native population is now about two hundred, who are fishers, shepherds and patch cultivators.

KAHOOLAWE AND MOLOKINI—are small islands lying opposite East Maui. The former is used as a sheep pasture, and has about 25,000 acres of land, covered with grass and shrubbery. It has only a few residents engaged as shepherds. Molokini is not inhabited, and is seldom visited except by fishermen.

When the first missionaries landed on the site of the present city of Honolulu they found a bare, treeless plain, everywhere cut up into taro patches, which the natives cultivated assiduously. Knowing the value of standing timber for shade and shelter, they began planting trees and shrubs, and in a few years the change produced was very noticeable. Over forty years ago, Dr. Wm. Hillebrand, introduced many rare, ornamental and useful trees, plants and shrubs. An impetus was given to tree planting by his example, which has had the effect of changing not merely the face of nature, but in modifying the climate as well. Honolulu is now embowered in umbrageous trees, the air is laden with the perfume of flowers, and the eye is charmed with a variety of bloom during every month of the year.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

THIS is the most northerly of the larger islands of the group. In form it is nearly circular, and has an area of 590 square miles, about one third of which is suitable for agriculture or grazing. Geologists consider it as the oldest land of the group, and this opinion is corroborated by the rounded weather-worn character of its hills and general surface, by the depths of its soil, and the remarkable great variety, rareness and beauty of its mountain flora.

Kauai is so near the temperate zone that the climate possesses some of its characteristics. A few varieties of mountain and fruit trees shed their leaves in the winter months, and with the warm spring rains put on a new dress of leaves and flowers. The orange and pear trees blossom in February, while fig trees bear two crops annually—one in spring and another in the autumn. The trade winds blow over it with more regularity than over either of the other islands. Hail occasionally falls in the winter months, and in size fully as large as hen's eggs. The thermometer sometimes drops to 50° and even 48° in winter. Its climate is certainly the finest and probably the most healthy in the group, and it merits the name which has been given it, of the 'Garden Isle.'

VALLEY SCENERY.—Kauai has one central mountain peak, from which all the numerous valleys of the island radiate. The most striking of these are Hanalei and Hanapepe. The latter possesses the finest waterfall on the island, over three hundred feet high. On either side two perpendicular walls rise to over four hundred feet, completely enclosing the fall, and shutting out the sun's rays, except when it is directly overhead. The Hanalei valley, on the opposite and northern side of the island, is broader and more open, affording a much more extended view. But the rich scenery found in both will repay the efforts made to reach them, and no one who has visited them can ever forget the fine views, or the charming rides over the plains that lead to them.

ROADS.—These are generally good, with well-built bridges over the deep streams, one of which is a steel bridge. Carriages can be driven with safety and comfort from Hanalei on the north side, via Kapaa, Lihue, Koloa and Waimea to Mana, the extreme southwest point of the island—a stretch of some seventy miles. Both carriages and horses can be obtained at Lihue for any number that may wish to make the trip. Four or five steamers of the Interisland Steamship Company run regularly between Honolulu and ports on Kauai, usually once a week, and the trip across the channel is not over twelve hours in length.

THE NAWILIWILI ROUTE.—The commodious steamer Mikahala leaves Honolulu for Nawiliwili every Tuesday, at 5 P. M., arriving there early the next morning, where a long wharf affords a good landing place for passengers and their luggage. It is a small harbor, but amply large to accommodate the trade and travel of the district. Carriages or an omnibus will generally be found waiting to convey passengers to the village, two miles distant, where there is a hotel.

OTHER ROUTES.—Steamers also leave Honolulu for Kapaa, Hanalei, Koloa and Waimea, from each of which ports considerable quantities of sugar, rice and other produce are shipped to Honolulu. These steamers to side ports are generally not so regular in their trips as that to Nawiliwili.

COST.—The fare for the round steamer trip is $12, and for the inland excursion, a horse and guide may be had for $15 to $20, the trip occupying several days. For a party of two or three however, a carriage offers the best conveyance. The excursion will take three or four days, affording ample time to visit the principal points of interest, the water-falls, valleys, mills and barking sands. Those who have never seen the process of making sugar, can have an opportunity, as some of the best mills on these islands are found on Kauai.

VILLAGE OF LIHUE.—A drive of about two miles from the landing brings the tourist to the residence of the Hon. W. H. Rice. A beautiful park surrounds the house, and the carriage drive is bordered by rows of royal palm trees, which seem to wave a welcome to all. Many tropical fruit trees, such as the

mango, breadfruit, pear, date, and mandarin orange grow in profusion. Mr. Rice is the proprietor of a large livery stable, and saddle horses and carriages can always be procured at reasonable rates. A short distance from here one can see a tall chimney loom up, and the Lihue sugar mill comes into sight. This mill was one of the earliest established in the islands, and it is one of the largest and most successful. Year by year improvements have been added, and to-day its success is proverbial. It comprises thousands of acres of cane land, extending from the mountains to the seashore, and including miles of level plains. Its system of irrigation is complete, for each field is watered by never-failing streams, which are led down from the mountains by means of canals. Mr. C. Wolters is the manager.

KOLOA.—Five miles away from Lihue, and half way between it and Koloa, the traveler arrives at the Hulaia stream, which is spanned by a bridge. Though small at this place, it gradually widens until it reaches the sea, where it is a broad sheet of water, upon which large sail-boats can be navigated. Perhaps it is well to state here that there are thirteen rivers on Kauai, on each of which one can sail quite a distance. Nearly all their banks are lined with dense trees ; taro patches and ancient grass huts can be seen, and there are many little cascades tumbling from the most unexpected places.

As the traveler advances, if the air is clear, he bestows many glances of admiration on the central peak, Mt. Waialeale, (of which more later on.) Soon his attention is called to a precipitous range of basaltic hills, which extends almost into Koloa. A fine carriage road has been made nearly around the whole island of Kauai, and as Koloa is approached, the road passes through a gorge in the mountain side which is known as 'The Gap.' The village is noted for its sugar plantation, the oldest in the group, of which Mr. Cropp is the present manager. Koloa has no harbor, but vessels can anchor close to the shore, in about five fathoms of water. The handsomest residence in the place belongs to the Smith family. The grounds surrounding this house are richly tropical.

THE SPOUTING HORN—is one of the natural curiosities of

Kauai, and is situated about a mile and a half from Koloa. The drive there is over a strip of beach, where pretty shells may be gathered, and long before one reaches the water-spout, the jet of spray may be seen, often a hundred feet high. There is a cave, partly under the water and partly underground, through which the waves rush, and then bursting upwards through an opening in the lava rock, make an intermittent fountain. When the sea is high, and the waves attain unusual force, in seeking egress through the rock, they make a sound like the roar of artillery, which can be heard a mile away.

WAHIAWA.—About four miles from Koloa's waving cane fields, over wooded hills, and through the beautiful valleys of Lawai and Waiheo, are the stream and valley of Wahiawa. A half mile above the road may be seen the residence of Mr. A. McBryde. Only the roof is visible, for a fine grove of kukui and koa trees surrounds the dwelling. The scenery beyond the house is very beautiful. Thick woods lead down an incline, and suddenly a lovely cascade is disclosed. On all sides tower majestic mountains, and in the distance, between two great precipices, one has a glimpse of the deep blue sea beyond. Many rare birds abound here, some whose song closely resembles that of the canary, and some who have no music in their throats, but are prized for their feathers, which are downy, and white as snow. These birds are so tame that they can be caught quite easily.

HANAPEPE.—Two miles west of Wahiawa, and seven miles from Koloa, are the valley and falls of Hanapepe. These are remarkable among the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands. The banks are precipitous; from hundreds to thousands of feet high, the brink comes unheralded on the startled observer, who finds it impossible to descend, except by a few passes. Near the sea the valley widens, and the barrier walls decrease in height, exhibiting masses of red columnar lava. Here, close by the ocean, under the coconut trees, by the mouth of the stream that runs down the valley, are the homes of the natives, whose patches of taro and bananas line the banks above. There are many indications of a former numerous population, and probably the estimates of Cook and Vancouver,

who placed the population in 1778 at 400,000, were not far from correct.

WONDERFUL SCENERY.—Hanapepe valley, like most others on this island, extends inland almost to its centre. As it recedes from the shore, the mountains stretch upward, and the valley walls grow higher. Rocks become cliffs, changing their form and appearance at every turn. Now a darkened narrow gorge, through which the river rushes violently, now a miniature valley with just room for a tiny village, and the cultivated plats of the inhabitants; now a stone viaduct, a flume through which one may look upward, as through a ventilator in a mountain tunnel. Some five or six miles inland the level of the valley begins to rise rapidly, creating some beautiful cascades in the stream, before the Hanapepe Fall appears in view. A noted writer says of this fall: "Coming out of a romantic and picturesque gorge, formed in the loftiest peaks in the central range, it leaps through its mountain gateway of basaltic pillars, from precipice to precipice, nearly four hundred feet, into the bright elysian valley below. From the clear sheet of pure, rushing, leaping water above it gradually expands in spray, whitening into foam as it descends, till it falls a never-ceasing shower into the cool basin below. We thought of various cascades and waterfalls of world-wide celebrity, but none can equal Hanapepe in the beauty, grandeur and magnificence of its surrounding scenery." The height of this waterfall is 326 feet.

MAKAWELI PLANTATION.—The road leads through the valley towards the sea and near the left bank is located the Eleele sugar plantation. On the opposite side commence the cane fields and buildings of the Makaweli plantation. This is one of the most recent of the large sugar enterprises opened on Kauai, and covers what was formerly known as a dry and arid plain, devoid of vegetation of any kind. The water for irrigating this large tract is brought in ditches from the Hanapepe river, which is tapped several miles inland. The irrigation works cost about $150,000, but the money spent has proved to be a good investment. The factory is located near the sea, and the sugar is extracted from the cane by the

diffusion process and not by maceration. The annual outcome of this plantation has been about 13,000 tons of centrifugal sugar—thus outranking all the older sugar estates on these islands. Mr. Hugh Morrison is the manager.

From the Hanapepe valley on to the village of Mana, a distance of some fifteen miles, a continuous line of cane fields stretches, and among them several mills are located beyond the Waimea river.

WAIMEA,—A few miles from Makaweli mill, is noted for its beautiful valley. The natives say: "See the Waimea valley and die." Great tropical trees abound therein, and winding in and out through the trees and near the foot-hills runs the silvery Waimea river. The village is distinguished in the ancient traditions of Kauai, and is also famous as the place where Captain Cook, the discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands, first anchored in 1778, and made the acquaintance of the natives, who called his ship a *moku* (island).

At the mouth of the river are the ruins of a stone fort built for King Kaumualii in 1815 by the Russians. The final battle that established the rule of the Kamehamehas on Kauai was fought over the walls of this fort in 1824.

HALEMANU—is a mountain resort on the elevated plateau, about fifteen miles inland from Waimea, and at an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. The temperature is like that of the northern part of the United States, and the change from the warm valley of Waimea is very marked. Picturesque cliffs, rushing waterfalls, yawning canons and abrupt precipices meet the traveler on all sides. A lofty barrier of nearly perpendicular cliffs prevents further progress on this the western side of the island, and the tourist returns to Waimea and Lihue.

THE MIRAGE.—This wonderful optical illusion will occasionally greet the traveler about three miles beyond Waimea. The sandy tract that stretches along the road seems to have been transformed into a lake of water, where the images of cattle can be seen reflected as they appear to feed upon submerged vegetation, and the trunks of trees seem to rise from the water. The natives tell us that at certain seasons of the

year, just before dawn, the old giant Kamalimaloa, once a powerful chief of Mana (a village several miles to the west), is seen rising from the ground, armed with his spear, and a helmet on his head. He leaves his grass huts, and everything belonging to him, and is seeking his lost loves, two beautiful sisters, who cared nothing for him. As one advances, these phantom images disappear, and nothing but the glistening sand remains.

THE SACRED ALTAR—Can be seen near Mana. It is a large stone on a mound by the sea, and in ancient times the natives worshipped there, and even at the present time, worshippers have been seen there at intervals.

THE BARKING SANDS OF MANA—Are about twelve miles beyond Waimea. A long line of low sandhills is thrown up along the beach, and as the travelers walk over these mounds, or strike the sand, a growling, barking sound is produced. This sound seems to be a property of the peculiar sand, for it can be heard in a sample taken to a foreign country, provided the sand is kept perfectly dry, for moisture deadens the sound. A theory has been promulgated that the compression of air between the angular particles of the sand creates the growling noise, but the natives say that the *uhanes*, or spirits of their departed ancestors, take this method to show their displeasure at being disturbed.

WAILUA FALLS.—Five miles from Lihue, over a road winding through populous valleys, between blooming cane fields, and past wavy grass-covered hills, where droves of cattle are continually grazing, a loud, roaring sound breaks the surrounding stillness, and without other sign or warning, the Falls of Wailua greet the eyes of the tourist. The river is about seventy feet wide, and a gorge 180 feet in depth catches the water in its lava basin, and tosses the spray many feet up into the air. The sun shining into the gulch tints the water with rainbow colors, and a feeling of awe steals over one as the deafening roar of the rushing, falling cataract continues in an unbroken sound. As one notes the gorge into which the river falls, the luxuriance of the foliage therein attracts much attention. Dense masses of ferns cling to every

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available nook, and great trees more than half concealed by creeping vines loom up from the depths below. Banana trees, tended only by the hands of Dame Nature, attain a great height here, while the plain from which one gazes into the shadowy valley beneath is thickly covered with guava trees, whose yellow fruit is as delicious to the taste as its appearance amid the green branches of the trees is beautiful to the eye. Leaving the falls, the traveler has the choice of two roads.

KAPAA.—The inland road, though the most romantic, for it passes through a lovely country, over undulating hills, and into wonderfully fertile valleys, can be made only on horseback, and in the company of a guide. The other road takes the tourist past Hanamaulu, a settlement composed chiefly of the laborers employed in the Hanamaulu sugar mill, past the mill, and on between dense hau trees, until the mouth of the Wailua is reached. The river here, where it empties into the sea, is about sixty yards wide, and has a depth of twenty fathoms. A rude ferry takes man and beast across in a few moments, and then there is an easy, pleasant road in full view of the sea, which can be seen breaking against the coral and lava reefs, the force of the concussion often sending the waves twenty and thirty feet up into the air. Soon a tall chimney attracts the observer's notice, and this is all that remains of the old Kapaa sugar mill. Many pretty little cottages mark the road, and the well kept gardens and vegetable plats make a cheerful view. Two miles from here, and ten from Lihue, is the village of

KEALIA,—Noted for its large sugar mill, managed by Col. Z. S. Spalding, and the handsome residence of this gentleman; for its plantation store, the largest on Kauai, in charge of Mr. Fairchild, whose hospitable home is in close proximity, and its roomy hotel, where good accommodations can be had at very reasonable rates. The mill, which has every modern improvement, including the lately discovered Diffusion Process, is worthy a visit of inspection, and the courteous manner in which strangers are shown around and their many questions answered, makes it a pleasure to wander through it.

On past acres of cane fields, which owing to their graceful

beauty never become a monotonous sight, over hill and dale, Anahola is reached, a tiny hamlet in a deep valley, where mango, kukui, and coconut trees abound. A bend in the road shows us a great mountain peak close to the sea. Its bare, rugged sides are boldly outlined against the heavens, and about 500 feet from the base, is a great fissure in its side, through which one can see the horizon beyond. This peak is

MOUNT KALALEA,—Where, the natives tell us, many years ago, a famous warrior of great stature and strength fought with Kauahoa, the giant of Hanalei. Kauahoa, finding no suitable weapon with which to attack his adversary, who had come upon him suddenly, tore up a great koa tree, roots and all, from an adjacent forest, and hurled it at Kawelo. The latter dodged the tree, and then threw his massive spear at Kauahoa, and the force with which the missile had been sent drove it through the mountain side, and made this tunnel-like aperture. Aside from the romance, it is a remarkable gap, which cannot fail to call the attention of the traveler to its traditional origin.

As the tourist proceeds, the Kahilikolo trees are pointed out to him, of which the trunks cannot be found, as they grow like mammoth vines. On, past the place where the great koa forests were, whose remains can be seen, and where the natives still gather the *mokihana* berries, of which they make wreaths which are highly prized for their fragrance, for they retain their sweet perfume for years, regardless of climatic influences. Now great forests on both sides of the road, and through which the traveler passes, make him pause for a moment to note the immense *kukui* (candle-nut) trees, which are so dense that no stranger should venture into the grove alone. A short drive, and the tourist has reached

KILAUEA,—twenty-seven miles from Lihue, where there is a mill, managed by Mr. G. R. Ewart, a plantation store and a fine hotel. Just outside of Kilauea is the beautiful Kalihiwai valley, whose fertile lands are watered by the river of the same name. A short sail up the river, whose banks are shaded by large trees, a beautiful little cascade is disclosed, while further

inland is another and still another, which, though smaller, vie in beauty with many larger waterfalls.

HANALEI.—'Oh, what a beautiful picture,' has been the exclamation of many a visitor as the view of Hanalei valley suddenly opens. It is perfectly enchanting and unsurpassed by any valley scene here or elsewhere. This is one of the most tropical districts on the island, because of the many mountain streams which traverse it. The wide Hanalei valley, with its beautiful river of the same name, can scarcely be equaled for loveliness. The mountains in the distance, noted, not so much for their height as for their peculiar formation, and their distinctive broken, curved and jagged peaks, throw their weird shadows over a vale luxurious with forest growths. The olive, lemon, orange and mango trees abound, while the most brilliant flowers, the passion-vine, the florabunda, the flaming cactus and the wondrously beautiful magnolia, variegate the scene, from the mountains to the seashore. The view from the anchorage in the harbor has been pronounced by travelers to be one of the finest in the world.

LUMAHAI VALLEY—is some two miles farther, lying between the great mountain ridges. It is like the dream of a poet or a painter, and few valleys in the world can excel it in beauty. The rice fields, laid out in rectangular plats, each one surrounded by a border of grassy soil about two feet wide, and covered with water, look like mammoth pictures protected by glass, and enclosed in glossy green frames, as we view them from above. Here, as on the whole drive, the mountain chains form a panorama-like view, changing their aspect at each bend of the road, and rarely is the sea, with its wondrously colored waters, hidden from view. We pass through the great lauhala (pandanus) forests, and reach the

WAINIHA RIVER.—This is crossed by means of a ferry, and a good view of the valley as it curves inland can be obtained. Near this river is a crag, formed like an immense tongue and palate, which juts out into the sea. This point, Kuumaka by name, is famous in Hawaiian lore as the spot where a shark ate two of the high chiefs.

THE WONDERFUL CAVES,—Waiokanaloa and Waiokapalae—

are about ten miles from Hanalei. In the early days of Hawaiian history, it is said, a brother and sister came from a foreign land, in order to supply the people with water, of which there was a great dearth. They came to a mountain, and determined to dig into its side until water would be discovered. Kanaloa, the brother, selected a spot where he thought he would find water, and after digging a long time detected a lake, whose waters he caused to flow over the land, and to this day the taro patches are irrigated from this source. Visitors are escorted into the arched entrance, and to the lake within. Here the natives light torches, and take the tourist for a row upon the water, which is cold, clear and fresh. At the entrance, the depth of the water is forty-two feet, though further in it is said that no bottom has been found. A strange sensation, a combination of awe and fear, creeps over one as daylight is left behind, and the frail bark glides into the blackness of night, and seemingly into the very bowels of the earth. The black waters reflect the ruddy glare of the torches, and the flickering flames throw strangely contorted shadows upon the rocky sides and ceiling of the cavern, while the half-nude forms of the rowers look weird and unearthly. Even the most frivolous scarcely speak a word, and then only in the faintest whisper, and it is with a long-drawn breath that the traveler steps out of the darkness into the light, but also with an impression that lasts for life.

The other cave, which was dug by Kapalae, has also an arched entrance, and though much smaller than the first cave, contains a lake whose waters are ever covered by a thin film. There is a third cave, known as the 'Dry Cave,' which one can enter and walk through, or can ride into on horseback. A few seconds walk into its depths bring one beyond the reach of daylight, and no one has ever ventured further within its gloomy recesses. A foreigner could not find his way out, and a native could not be persuaded to enter, because it is said that a gigantic *moo* (dragon) guards the cave. We are told that the ancient high chiefs of Kauai were buried there, far under the mountain, and that many priceless feather cloaks and feather helmets might be found. In speaking of the largest cave, the Hawaiian

Spectator said, 'Its entrance is gothic, from twenty to thirty feet high and as wide. The entrance to the second compartment (or lake,) is also gothic, and one half as large as the other opening. The first chamber is about 150 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 60 feet high, the whole forming a beautiful arch.'

NAPALI.—For twenty miles along the northwestern coast of Kauai there extends a series of ridges, none less than 800 feet high, and many nearly 1500 feet, terminating in a bluff that is unrivalled in majesty. Except for a very narrow, dangerous foot-path, with yawning abysses on each side, this bluff is impassable. Innumerable streams, forming wonderful cascades as they leap hundreds of feet in their tempestuous descent, pour over this bluff in the rainy season, and become mist before they reach the ocean. Beyond, the raging surge, unbroken by any protecting reef, dashes against the precipitous walls of rock. The Mikahala, on her circuit trips sails within 400 yards of these palisades, which are interrupted only by an ancient retreat of the chiefs at Milolii, with its fortified fish pond and impregnable valley, accessible from the land only by a pole ladder.

With the exception of the Hanapepe Falls, the tourist can see all that has been described from Wednesday morning until Saturday evening, when the steamer returns to Honolulu. If, however, he has time and the inclination to remain another week, there are many points of interest that can tempt him to make a longer stay ; sights and scenes that can never be forgotten.

MT. WAIALEALE.—Between Lihue and Koloa the country is an ever-shifting panorama of hills and valleys, streamlets and dells. To the left, the rugged peak of Hoary Head rises, cut clear as a silhouette against the blue sky, while smaller mountains north and south of it form a continuous chain. To the right, Mt. Waialeale, the central peak and pride of Kauai, rears his massive head above the summits of the neighboring peaks. Its sides are precipitous, and cascades and waterfalls abound. Its foliage forms a brilliant contrast to some of the neighboring hills, which too plainly show their volcanic origin.

Botanists will find the ridges and valleys of Mount Waialeale one of the richest fields for rare flowers and plants. Mrs. Sinclair describes a few of these in her volume on the indigenous flowers of Kauai, but many equally beautiful and rare remain yet to be described—flowers that have never been found in any other part of the globe. Some of them are noticed in Hillebrand's Hawaiian Flora, which is probably the fullest description of the flora of these islands yet published.

Rare ferns and plants are found among the undergrowth, and many land shells may be gathered there. An excursion to the summit is considered a rare feat, for one must go the greater part of the distance on foot, and the exposure and consequent fatigue is very great, but when the top is reached, one is well repaid. At the summit is a clear lake of fresh water, and from its banks one can overlook the whole island of Kauai, 'from the center way round to the sea.' This trip will take about three days, for one night is usually spent on the mountain side, and another near the top.

KILOHANA,—forms one of the foothills of Waialeale, and is a crater that has been extinct thousands of years. To reach the edge of the crater, the tourist rides through an extensive forest of ohia (mountain apple) trees, whose voluptuous foliage casts a perpetual twilight over everything. Whoever has once seen these trees, with their glossy, dark green leaves, their luxuriant, feathery, rose-colored blossoms, and the vivid scarlet fruit, will not soon forget the beautiful sight.

These woods lead to a gap in the side of the crater, and one can descend a slightly precipitous incline, either on horseback or on foot. The floor of the pit is usually very muddy, is always damp, and is a tangled forest, wherein one could easily be lost. Great trees fifty and sixty feet high, and their trunks covered with mosses, lichens, ferns and vines, give safe retreat to many varieties of birds, which can be easily heard chirping and singing, but they are so timid they can rarely be seen. Here is where the delicate lace fern grows in wild abandon. Kilohana was the safety valve of Waialeale, and it is said that in the distant ages Pele made her home here, and after the volcanic fires of Kauai were all burnt out, she repaired to Halea-

kala, on Maui, and finally to Kilauea, the great volcano of Hawaii.

The extensive tree-covered valleys back of Kilohana, the homes of wild cattle and boars, are well adapted for hunting grounds, and with tents, provisions and guides, a party can have a merry time for a few days.

WAILUA RIVER.—Starting where the river meets the ocean, a sail up the Wailua, winding in and out through wooded banks, past giant vines, which, growing over the tall trunks of dead trees form grotesque figures, in between palis, or precipices nearly 2000 feet high, brings the tourist to the spot where two huge monuments of rock are seen, one on each side of the river. The natives tell a Hero and Leander story about them. In olden times this valley was well populated (as is indicated at present by ruins of grass huts and dried taro patches), and a youth and maiden who loved each other dwelt on opposite sides of the river. The parents were opposed to the match, and forbade all communication. The youth, nothing daunted, swam across the river each evening after dark, to visit his love. One night, as he was swimming over, a sudden squall arose, and though the girl tried to motion him back, he mistook her gestures, and was dashed on the rocks and instantly killed. The maiden was petrified with horror, and this large monument marks the spot where she stood, while on the other side the gods raised the pile of rocks in memory of her lover.

KIPUKAI,—across the mountains, is eight miles from Lihue. The tourist has here an opportunity to gather beautiful shells, to pick up skulls which are so perfect that not a single tooth is missing, and above all to see a wondrous bit of nature's work.

The road, which is usually traversed on horseback, though a carriage can easily be driven to the base of the mountain, passes through a deep gorge, dotted with little cottages, each with its banana patch, mango trees, and tiny canal of water, then over rising ground, until in a grassy nook a starch mill is discovered, whose wheel is rapidly turned by a picturesque waterfall. A little further on, the traveler pauses at the top of a steep hill, to gaze at the marvellous beauty of the valley below. The Hulaia river, which was mentioned as flowing

beneath the bridge, half way between Lihue and Koloa, rolls here as a broadened stream, and gradually widens until it empties into the sea. The valley bears signs of a past as well as a present population. The remains of many grass huts can be seen, nestled beneath the sheltering boughs of giant trees, and in close proximity the neatly white-washed cottages of this generation. Banana plantations, rice fields, taro patches, and cocoanut, guava and orange trees form a constant variation in the landscape.

The traveler descends into the valley, fords the river in a place where the water is shallow, and soon reaches the mountain path. Through dense shrubbery, beneath the branches of over-hanging trees, over a tortuous trail, which, though rough, is not dangerous, the top is soon gained, and with it a superb view. Far as the eye can reach are hills and valleys decked with the most beautiful foliage. At our feet lies the village of Lihue with its suburbs, way off in the distance Kapaa can be seen, and sometimes Kilauea, Mt. Waialeale, Mt. Kalalea, and Hoary Head tower in majestic grandeur around us.

After a short rest, the descent is made on the other side of the mountain. Kipukai is at its base. It has the appearance of an ancient circular crater, with one segment of its arc broken away. The valley basin is like a vast amphitheatre, surrounded by a gigantic wall of mountains, none less than 1500 feet high. This wall extends around seven-eighths of the basin, while the other eighth opens into the ocean. In some places great lava rocks form a boundary line between land and sea, and their peculiar forms have given them such names as 'The Crocodile,' 'The Turtle,' etc.

In the heavy swell of the sea, the breakers dash against these barriers with a terrific noise, and a violence which sends the spray like a fountain into the air, to a height of nearly 100 feet. In the white sand of the beach, bleached by the sun and the waves of centuries, can be found the skulls and bones of innumerable Hawaiian warriors. Near the foot of one of the mountains stands the seaside residence of Hon. W. H. Rice, and the many outbuildings make it appear quite a settlement.

TRADITION.—In the side of the mountain, as the traveler

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descends, a large well can be seen, famed in Hawaiian song and story. They tell how Kamapuaa, one of the kings of Oahu, half man and half hog, came to Kipukai, landed on a cliff, which is pointed out to the tourist, with the wish to find the famous spring and drink of its waters. Two goddesses guarded the fountain, and for mischief covered it over with branches and stone, and hid themselves near by. Kamapuaa sought a long time, and finally discovered the place. As he cleared away the rubbish, and bent over to quench his thirst, in the depths of the clear water he saw the reflection of two lovely maidens. He observed that they were not far away, but when he addressed them, they ridiculed him. Not knowing that they were goddesses in the form of maidens, and angered by their taunts, he seized them in his powerful grasp, and threw them across the valley. They fell on the top of one of the lower ridges, and were changed to stone; their forms are distinctly seen to this day.

A PARADISE.—There can be no earthly pleasure greater than galloping for miles over the smooth turfed plateau, between picturesque mountain peaks on one side and the broad blue Pacific ocean on the other. One often exclaims his delight at the ever varying views of sea and shore, riding round the islands; especially as he comes upon Anahola, Molowaa, Kalihiwai, and other deep valleys, and looks down hundreds of feet upon quiet, lovely plains nestling in the mountain's arms, in each a silvery thread flowing through fields of yellow rice into the blue sea which breaks in a white surf line upon the curving sand beach, the rest of the shore rising bold and rocky. These contrasts of mountains, valley, ocean, stream, beach and headland, and particularly the contrasts of color are the charm of Hawaiian scenery. Striking effects by way of contrasts are the rule rather than mere tropical richness.

A HAWAIIAN LUAU.—'Ex-Governor and Judge Kanoa and his wife gave us,' wrote the late General Armstrong, 'an elegant parting *luau*. Eleven old friends were at the feast, which was spread upon a platform twelve inches high, the guests reclining on fresh native mats, supported by pillows, quite in the old Roman fashion. The veranda posts were

wreathed with green leaves, and floral decorations were stretched across the room over our heads. Each guest had a calabash of *poi* and a supply of fish and meats of many and rare kinds, all cooked, in Hawaiian fashion, in *ti* leaves—the perfection of cooking. We ate with our fingers, of course; and nobody who has not tried it knows how good it is. Our Hawaiian hostess, attired in a *holoku* (the 'Mother Hubbard' dress devised for the native women by their missionary sisters) was most handsome and graceful; these people have a perfect ease of manner. Soda water has become the fashion at these feasts; the 'pop' of it seems to have made it so, and we find it everywhere.'

NIIHAU

Is the eighth in size of the islands composing the Hawaiian Archipelago, and the last of any importance from a commercial, agricultural or stock-raising standpoint. It lies to the southwest of Kauai, whence it is reached by steamer, or the traveler can cross the narrow passage which separates it from that island by the ever-convenient whale-boat. It has an area of about 70,000 acres, or something over 100 square miles. It was once quite thickly populated, but is now little more than a large sheep ranch. It is the property of Gay & Robinson, the owners of the Makaweli Estate on the neighboring island of Kauai. The population consists chiefly of shepherds and employees of that firm. A fine grass which is indigenous here and is not to be found elsewhere, though closely resembling the Guayaquil grass, used in the manufacture of Panama hats, was formerly woven into 'Niihau mats,' which were quite noted for their great delicacy and softness. These mats were woven in different designs and colors, and were really beautiful. They are now very rare, and of late years the price, which formerly ranged from five to eleven dollars or so a piece, has advanced in an almost exorbitant degree since the industry was abandoned. Shells of great beauty and of many varieties are found upon the shores, and those with a reddish, coral-colored seed are gathered by the not-over-industrious natives, and being strung into necklaces and similar orna-

ments are disposed of to their fellow-countrymen and to foreigners. Considerable taste and ingenuity are displayed in the manufacture of these pretty articles; and as tourists are, as a rule, ready to pay liberally for curiosities, the natives derive a considerable income from their sale.

FACTS ABOUT HAWAII, BRIEFLY STATED.

The native population live in frame houses, and dress for the most part in modern American and European clothes. The dress of the women is the old style 'Mother Hubbard gown,' worn without a belt. A half-clad native is rarely seen, unless while bathing in the sea or ponds.

Hawaiians are among the kindest and most peaceable of the Pacific Islanders, and they rarely show a disposition to harm foreigners resident among them. As musicians they excel, as is shown by their fine instrumental bands, while their singing is conceded to be among the sweetest and most melodious of any Polynesians. Their dancing is also attractive, and when kept within legitimate bounds, not more offensive than that of European ballet dancers.

The temperature of the Islands varies from an annual average of 74 deg. near the seashore, and 64 deg. on the highlands, to 32 deg. on the summits of the highest mountains, which are often snow-capped in winter. The average daily variation between 5 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon, near the seashore during each day of the year, is about twelve degrees F.

The annual rainfall varies largely in different localities—from 20 inches each year near the sea, on the lee side, to 150 inches in the windward or rainy sections.

The population is now (1895,) estimated at 102,200, made up as follows:

Native Hawaiians	32,500
Half-whites	7,500
Chinese	15,000
Japanese	22,500
Americans and Europeans and their descendants	24,700
	102,200

The number of votes cast at the last general election in 1892, was 10,493, of which, as near as can be ascertained, 6454 were deposited by native Hawaiians, and 4039 by foreign-born and their descendants. The number of native voters in each year is decreasing, while that of foreigners is increasing.

All male residents of American or European birth or descent, of twenty years age, are permitted to become Hawaiian citizens, by taking the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian government and to obey the constitution and laws of the country. The right to vote is qualified by residence of from one to three years, and ability to read and write the Hawaiian or English language.

Chinese and Japanese are not allowed to vote, nor are they naturalized citizens, with a few exceptions.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.—The government is fully organized with efficient executive and judiciary branches, the latter comprising supreme, circuit and district courts and judges, with a strong constabulary on each island, capable of preserving the peace, in any emergency.

The men who took office at the time of revolution in January, 1893, were not adventurers. Associate Justice Dole of the Supreme Court, who left the bench to become President of the new government, was one of our most respected judges, and his colleagues are men of high standing, who personally have nothing to gain, but much to lose, in devoting their time to public affairs. Their government has been the best in twenty-five years, a fact readily admitted by all intelligent critics.

The public and private schools number 236, with 405 teachers and 11,307 pupils. Education is compulsory, and very few of the Hawaiian population are unable to read and write. The rising generation of school children of all nationalities are able to speak and read English.

The public debt, according to the last official statement, was about $3,500,000, which sum includes the Postal Savings Bank deposits, $703,616. Of the entire debt, less than one million dollars is held in England, the balance owing chiefly in Hawaii and California. Legal interest is nine per cent. per

annum, government bonds are six per cent. with interest payable semi-annually.

The silver currency consists of one million dollars, in silver dollars, halves, quarters and dimes coined for Hawaii at the United States Mint in San Francisco. The gold currency consists also of about one million dollars, wholly of United States coins, no other gold coins being current. The only paper currency are government treasury notes, of ten, twenty, fifty, $100, and $500, payable in currency. American gold notes are current also in Hawaii.

NATIONAL AND LAND STATISTICS.—The national property—that belonging to the government—is valued in the last official census returns, at $5,797,576. This is believed to be a very low estimate, especially of its real estate, and it is probably worth fully ten millions.

The crown lands, not included in the previous statement, comprising about one million acres of the best soil in the group, which is now government property, are probably worth at least five millions, with a prospective annual income of between one and two hundred thousand dollars.

The real and personal taxable property is assessed for taxation purposes at about forty millions.

Most of the real estate is held in large tracts, by the government, the crown lands, the Kamehameha and other estates—much of it is under long leases. Land is not readily acquired either by purchase or lease. It is consequently difficult to purchase large tracts of land here, except at forced sales, which occasionally occur. Small parcels, building sites, and city or country residences can at all times be purchased.

The census of 1890 reported only 4,695 real estate owners. Land titles in Hawaii are among the best, being based on awards made by a Land Commission, whose decision was final. Aliens hold land on the same terms as natives.

The total area of land on these islands has been estimated between four and five million acres, half of which may be termed arable and pasture land. On Hawaii much of the stony or lava *(aa)* land is suitable for growing oranges, coffee

and small fruits, though it is worked with more difficulty than land that can be plowed.

Homestead allotments can be secured on each of the islands, but not to the extent as in the United States. They are limited to a small number of acres each. But it must be borne in mind that ten acres will support a family here as readily as one hundred acres will in the western States.

It is the purpose of the government to survey and offer for sale to settlers such portions of the public lands as may be best adapted for immigrants and settlers. Owing to the mild climate which permits cultivation of fruits and other crops to grow and ripen all the year round, a small family can be comfortably supported here on much smaller homesteads than in the United States. The extent of land available for homesteads has not been ascertained, but it will probably be sufficient to locate several thousand families, on small awards.

Paupers are not allowed to land, and such emigrants should seek other countries than Hawaii.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—The foreign population in Hawaii is considerable, but the interests of the United States are much greater in proportion; in fact they overshadow all other interests. The American capital invested is about $30,000,000, against $5,000,000 British and $2,000,000 by Germans and others. The exports are almost exclusively to the United States, and the imports from the same country amount to more than three-fourths of the entire trade.

This capital is invested mainly in the sugar plantations, the first of which was established about sixty years ago. The sugar crop of 1893 exceeded 150,000 tons. All the sugar is sent to the United States, under contract with the American Sugar Refinery, of which Claus Spreckels is the San Francisco agent. There is no 'trust' in the islands, and these contracts were made with the individual planters, for five years, commencing January 1st, 1893, and under these the price paid for Hawaiian sugar, delivered in San Francisco, is fixed by the price of Cuban sugar in New York on the same day. The sugar is shipped in sailing vessels as well as in the

steamers. More than four-fifths of the foreign trade is carried in American ships. All of the plantations are on a large scale, and are operated mostly by incorporated companies, but in these there are a great number of small shareholders.

The sugar crop of the past three years has averaged 150,000 tons. With increased water supply, the yield may possibly be increased to 200,000 tons annually.

The rice industry is mostly in the hands of Chinese, and the annual crop is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds, of which about ten millions are exported to the United States, and the balance is consumed by the resident Chinese and Japanese population. This crop may be largely increased in the future.

The coffee industry is in its infancy, but it is believed to be one of the most promising. The number of acres now planted with coffee has been estimated at 10,000, scattered over the group in various localities. The plants are, however, mostly young, and no large crops have as yet been taken off. Hawaiian coffee is believed to be equal to any other, and where it has one or more years' age is not surpassed by the best 'old Java' or Mocha. The possibilities of coffee cultivation are very large, as there are extensive tracts on each of the islands adapted to its growth.

Orange culture affords a good opening, as this fruit will thrive in almost any part of the group. But, like coffee, it takes several years to reach the bearing period, and can only be engaged in by those having ample means. Oranges are, however, quite profitable for supplying the local market, for which the present supply is inadequate. No finer fruit is grown in any country than our Sandwich Island oranges, which are generally sweet, juicy and extremely healthy, when allowed to ripen on the tree.

Grains, such as wheat, oats, barley, etc., as well as corn, can be grown on the uplands, but not to such perfection or profit as in other countries, and for this reason their cultivation is not much attended to.

For minor tropical fruits, Hawaii can hold its own against the world. The opening for pineapples, for instance, surpasses Bermuda, as pines of the smooth skin cayenne variety, weigh-

ing ten pounds, are not uncommon here, and they are a sure and paying crop, and always in demand.

All the tropical fruits grow here abundantly. Among them, bananas, oranges, avocado pears, peaches, tamarinds, limes, lemons, citrons, pineapples, guavas, strawberries, raspberries, ohelo berries, grapes, mountain apples, plums. etc.

Nearly all kinds of garden vegetables are also raised here, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, onions, peas, beans, corn, melons, cabbage, cauliflower, squashes and tomatoes. Their cultivation is carried on chiefly by the Chinese, who are very expert in this line.

Flowers grow here in great perfection and abundance, such as roses, dahlias, carnations, chrysanthemums, violets, pansies, tulips and other bulbs, with almost every species of flowering vines.

NOTES FOR TOURISTS.—The wonderful volcano of Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, is the great attraction of visitors. It is the only crater in the world that is constantly in action, and that can be safely approached at all times to the very edge of the precipice which encloses the boiling lava. To reach Kilauea necessitates a passage of thirty hours from Honolulu in a fine steamer to Hilo or Punaluu, then a ride of thirty miles in coaches takes visitors to a fine hotel, which overlooks the molten lava lake. It is a sight that will repay the effort and expense incurred ten times over, and one that will never be forgotten.

The scenery everywhere met is very charming, especially in the vallies and through the forests which abound throughout the group. Carriages or other wheeled vehicles are to be had in Honolulu, and on each of the islands; or, if persons prefer horseback exercise, there are plenty of safe saddle horses always to be hired.

Churches and schools abound everywhere, and in this respect no new country can surpass Hawaii in the number and quality. In Honolulu reading rooms are always open to visitors, who take the usual course to obtain access. Papers are there on file from every civilized country.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.—The average annual exports of Ha-

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All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line, will meet with prompt attention.

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waii for the past few years have amounted to between eight and ten million dollars.

The foreign importations average about six millions.

The combined foreign trade of these islands has been about fifteen millions per annum for several years.

The number of Hawaiian vessels employed in the foreign and domestic trade of the islands is 50, of which 22 are sailing vessels and 28 are steamers.

The carrying trade between the Islands and the United States is done mostly by American and Hawaiian vessels, these two flags carrying four-fifths of the whole.

Statistics show that 9,571 passengers and immigrants arrived and left these islands during the year 1892.

The Hawaiian Islands are provided with an efficient postal system, and mails are carried between the metropolis and the most distant sections of the group by steamers once a week or oftener.

We also possess a good domestic and foreign postal money order system, by which remittances can be made, not only between every district of the group, but with every country in the Postal Union.

There is also a Postal Savings Bank in Honolulu, with branches on each island, where deposits may be made, that draw interest at six per cent. per annum.

Telephones are in use in the four larger islands, and in Honolulu there are 1,276 call boxes. We have no inter-island or foreign cable.

Daily and weekly newspapers printed in Hawaiian and English are regularly published, and circulate, free of postage to subscribers, to the most distant parts of the group.

In brief, the Hawaiian Islands possess a civilized though cosmopolitan population, where all the comforts of modern civilization are found. They constitute an American colony. Honolulu is really an American town, and the same remark may apply to other villages in the group. The English language is of course the official and only medium of business, and is spoken by all classes, the same as in the United States.

As a pleasure resort, where tourists can pass a few days,

weeks or months with comfort, enjoyment and with a fair prospect of improved health, these islands have no superior in any part of the world.

'Hawaii is alone as an instance of a country which in 70 years has emerged from barbarism, to be completely recognized as one of the Christian civilized nations of the world, and whose national debt is quoted on the London Stock exchange. She is alone in not having one man, woman or child of proper years, who cannot read and write. She is alone in the large amount of foreign imports and exports per head of her population. And she is entirely alone in the wonderful fertility of her sugar lands.'

'Hawaii alone of all the Pacific groups has been elevated into an independent State, and as she entered the family of nations under the tutilage of United States citizens, to the United States must be given the credit of the superior political position which the Republic of Hawaii enjoys. Then again, the United States is her nearest neighbor, and by far her largest purveyor and customer. Hence the commercial relations between the United States and Hawaii must always be of a preponderating character.'

ABOUT COFFEE.—As there are frequent inquiries as to whether coffee land can be had, it may be added that coffee will grow on either of the islands, in sheltered localities. There being no central office or bureau on Hawaii, where information regarding land can be obtained by purchase or lease, it is somewhat difficult for strangers to obtain such information as will put them in the way to secure land. It becomes necessary, therefore, to visit the various localities where coffee is being cultivated and make inquiries regarding land. The coffee planters are located mostly on Hawaii, and a trip around that island on horseback is perhaps the best way to gather the most satisfactory information regarding it, and to learn how the cultivation of it is carried on. There are over one hundred coffee growers on Hawaii, most of whom are commencing work with a few hundred or thousand trees. It requires considerable capital to carry on a coffee plantation, unless the owner does the work of clearing off the forest trees and planting the coffee himself, and then he must wait four or five years before the first paying crops are gathered.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS.

HACKS.—Among the first questions usually asked by strangers after landing is that about carriages. All hacks are licensed by the government and numbered, and the rates of fare are also established by it.

From the steamer wharf to either of the city hotels, or to any point within one mile from the wharf, the fare is twenty-five cents for each passenger, which includes hand luggage. Trunks and any heavy baggage are usually carried by the expresses, and pay extra.

To points beyond one mile from the wharf, the fare is fifty cents or more for each person, according to distance. The price should be agreed on before starting, especially as regards detentions.

By the hour, the charge is one dollar for each person.

To the park, one dollar for each person, each way, but the price should be agreed on before the start.

To the pali, single person, three dollars each way. Where several persons go, a reduction is made, when agreed on before starting. Three passengers may be taken for $10, the round trip. In wagonettes, six to eight persons can make the trip at a reduced rate. The excursion requires from three to four hours.

During the hours of 11 P. M. and 5 A. M., double rates are chargeable for all hack service.

HOTEL CHARGES.—At the Hawaiian Hotel, the charge is three dollars per day. At the Arlington Hotel and Eagle House the rates are less, $2.00 and $2.50, according to location. $12.00 per week.

Board and lodging in private families can be had for from thirty to forty-five dollars per month.

American and Hawaiian currency only are current here—gold, silver or treasury notes. These are current throughout the islands. All other currency has to be exchanged at the banks, at the rates established at U. S. mints.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin passage, by steamer, to or from Honolulu and San Francisco or Vancouver, $75.

Tourists can secure at the steamship offices in San Francisco or Vancouver, excursion tickets to these Islands, including the volcano, and back to San Francisco or Vancouver, for $225. This ticket covers hotel charges in Honolulu and at the volcano, returning within a specified time. This is one of the best and cheapest arrangements that can be made for a short trip of a month or so.

Cabin passage by sailing vessel to or from Honolulu and San Francisco or Victoria, $40.

Cabin passage by steamer to Auckland or Sydney, $150.

Cabin passage by steamer to Japan, $150, Hongkong, $175.

Steerage passage by steamer to or from San Francisco, $25.

Steerage passage by steamer to Auckland or Sydney, $75.

Freight to or from San Francisco, by steamer, $5 per ton. By sailing vessel, $3.

Freight to Auckland or Sydney, by steamer, $10 to $12.50.

Cabin passage to or from ports on Maui, $5 and $6.

Cabin passage to or from any port on Kauai, $5.

Steamers for Kauai leave every week, usually on Monday or Tuesday.

Steamers for Maui leave on Tuesday or Friday.

Steamers for Hawaii leave on Tuesday or Friday.

Cabin passage must be paid at the office of the steamer in Honolulu, or ten per cent. extra is charged.

Further information can always be obtained at the offices of the steamers, in San Francisco or Honolulu.

Tourists can secure the privilege of stopping over at Honolulu one or two trips of the steamer, by giving notice at the office of the steamship line in Honolulu. Four weeks stop at Honolulu will permit of a visit to the volcano and Mount Haleakala, and also a hurried trip to Kauai, but for a thorough tour of the islands, two months or more should be taken.

The steamers plying between the islands are large, commodious boats, with good, airy staterooms, comfortable and well-provisioned in every respect, with attentive officers and stew-

ards. The passages are short, seldom requiring more than one night at sea.

LENGTH OF PASSAGES.—Distances between Honolulu and the various foreign ports to which steamers ply, with the length of passages are given below:

San Francisco and Honolulu	2100 miles	6 to 7 days.
Vancouver and Honolulu	2500 "	7 to 8 "
Honolulu and Yokohama	3440 "	10 to 14 "
" " Samoa	2300 "	7 to 8 "
" " Fiji	2800 "	9 to 10 "
" " Auckland	3800 "	12 to 13 "
" " Sydney via Auckland	5000 "	16 to 17 "
" " " via Fiji	4400 "	15 to 16 "

MAILS AND POSTAGE STAMPS.—Honolulu possesses an excellent General Post-office, as well conducted as that of any country. Foreign mails are received or despatched by every steamer arriving or departing—sometimes two, three or more each week, connecting with San Francisco and Vancouver on the American mainland, with the American and European mail service; with Japan and Hongkong on the west, and with Samoa, Fiji, Auckland, Sydney, and the Australian continent in the South Pacific. Between these points, mails are transported as securely as across the Atlantic. Nothing is more creditable to the Hawaiian Government than its admirable internal and foreign mail service. More than two million letters and papers annually pass through the Hawaiian post-office—a large number, considering the small population of the group. Serious complaints very rarely occur, either in the domestic or foreign Hawaiian postal service.

The Hawaiian numeral postage stamps rank among the earliest used in any country, and are consequently highly prized. They were issued in 1851, soon after the opening of the postal bureau, by the publisher of this GUIDE, then postmaster general. Some of the later stamps are noted for their beauty of design and execution, and no collection is complete without them.

Those that came into use in October, 1851, were type numerals, the first two being of the denominations of *two* and *thirteen* cents, with a fringed border, a double rule surrounding the

whole stamp. The two-cent stamp was for pre-payment of newspapers, and the thirteen cents for single letters—five cents covered the Hawaiian, six cents the American, and two cents the sea-postage, the thirteen cents having to be prepaid in Honolulu. A year later, (1852) in printing a new edition of the thirteen cent stamp, a change was made, and the initials "H. I. & U. S." were inserted in place of "Hawaiian." These three stamps were the only ones used during the first two years of the Hawaiian postal service. There was no postal charge on internal correspondence until the law of 1859 imposed one cent on Hawaiian papers, when not sent from the office of publication, which were then and still are free, and

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, HONOLULU.

two cents on half-ounce domestic letters. A set of the four earliest Hawaiian numeral stamps issued, if genuine, is valued at one thousand dollars. All the old original issues from 1851 to 1866 are also very rare.

The issues of engraved Hawaiian stamps comprise some twenty-five or more, not to speak of the various colors used in printing new editions of the same stamp. Then there are the surcharged stamps of the Provisional Government (1893) and the new series issued by the Republic of Hawaii (1894). Also the

postal cards and envelopes—the whole making as choice and desirable a collection as that issued by any other country.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN HONOLULU.—As in every other enlightened country, so in Hawaii, the people demand local periodicals, with their staff of editors, reporters and printers. Among those published, are the following:

The daily morning *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, the evening *Bulletin*, and evening *Star*.

The weekly *Gazette*, *Bulletin* and *Star*.

The monthly *Friend*, *Paradise of the Pacific*, and *Planters' Monthly*.

Besides the above there are three Hawaiian, two Portuguese, two Chinese and two Japanese weeklies.

THE TIDES.—The average rise and fall of the tides throughout the Islands, except where peculiar local circumstances intervene, is about two feet, the extreme range of unusually high spring tides being about four feet. The tides being, on the average, so very small, the full and accurate time-tables usually calculated for parts farther away from the equator, north or south, are not of much importance here.

The following 'practical rules' embody our present knowledge of the tides for this group:

1. The tides are the same generally throughout the whole of the Hawaiian Archipelago, subject to certain trifling local influences in some cases.

2. When the moon is in north declination, two (2) hours before she sets, is the time of the highest tide for that day.

3. When the moon is in south declination, two (2) hours before she rises, is the time of the highest tide for that day.

4. The lowest tide is always that which immediately precedes the greatest high tide.

5. As a rule, the tides in the Hawaiian Islands precede by about six and a half (6½) hours those of San Francisco, estimated in the local time of that city, which is two (2) hours and twenty (20) minutes earlier than ours.

6. The spring high tide is the night tide following the full and change of the moon.

These rules are deduced from observation, and may be found subject to modification by future experience.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1894.

[From Observations Made at Oahu College by Prof. A. B. Lyons.]

MONTHS.	Temperature.				Total Rainfall—In.	No. days rain over 0.05 in.	Per ct Effec. Sunshine.	Rel. Humid. Mid-day	Rel. Humid. Night
	Min'm'n	M'xim'n	Average	Av. Daily Rain...					
January	58	79	71.4	8.5	3.35	11	51	69	83
February	56	79	70.7	7.6	11.60	18	37	72	83
March	60	81	71.0	7.6	2.47	10	54	63	77
April	61	82	72.7	8.2	2.51	13	44	64	80
May	64	83	74.8	8.2	0.33	2	42	59	75
June	66	86	75 2	8.4	0.77	7	55	61	76
July	68	83	75.3	8.3	1.09	9	64	61	78
August	63	86	75.9	10.0	0.26	1	67	59	76
September	68	85	76.2	8.6	1.63	9	68	61	77
October	67	82	74.7	7.1	2.41	12	64	67	79
November	65	82	73.2	7.8	10.57	13	57	71	86
December	61	79	70.9	5.7	3.71	13	62	67	77
Total and Averages	56	86	Av. 73.5	Av 8.0	Total 40.66	Tot'l 118	Av. 55	Av. 64	Av. 79
In Four Preceding Years	54	90	74.5	7.9	Av. 37.78	....	....	64	76

The remarkable features in the year's record are: 1st, a mean temperature throughout the year about one degree below the normal; 2nd, unusual prevalence of cloud, even in the summer months; 3rd, unusually heavy rains during the wet season, with unusual drought in the summer. No such period of drought has been experienced since 1878.

The Hawaiian Cable.—Recent surveys made by the United States Government, have clearly demonstrated that a cable can be laid between Monterey Bay and the island of Oahu under most favorable circumstances. Probably in no other

PINEAPPLE PLANTATION EWA, OAHU

THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

Pacific Commercial Advertiser . .

ESTABLISED 1856

The Only
- Eight-Page Daily
- Illustrated Daily
- Live Morning Newspaper
- Well Established Advertising Medium

The Hawaiian Gazette . . . . . .

ESTABLISHED 1866

The Only
- Semi-Weekly Newspaper
- Illustrated Semi-Weekly (or Weekly)
- Eight-Page Semi-Weekly (or Weekly)
- News Medium Throughout the Islands

The Weekly Kuokoa . . . . . .

ESTABLISHED 1860

The Only
- Newspaper
- Hawaiian Language
- Advertising Medium which reaches the Intelligent Native Population

The Planters' Monthly . . . . . .

ESTABLISHED 1882

The Only
- Periodical Solely in the Interest of Agriculture
- Reliable Statistical Monthly in the Pacific

THE ONLY WELL EQUIPPED . . . .

and Complete Printing, Binding
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ocean are the natural conditions more favorable. The distance is 2100 miles, and the cost of a first class cable, with all the best modern improvements, judging from the offers lately made to the Canadian Government, will not exceed two million dollars, a portion of which may be taken by the contractors. It may not produce much income at the start, but as the nucleus of lines across the Pacific ocean, west and south, which will shortly follow its completion, it must inevitably become a paying investment. This will be more certain. if it shall receive the assistance of both the American and Hawaiian Governments, which are jointly interested in its early construction and maintenance. The Hawaiian Government has already pledged its assistance.

The necessity of a cable is shown by the large trade between these islands and the United States, which has averaged $15,000,000 for the past few years. Also in the large number of American vessels engaged in the island trade, which for the year 1893 amounted to 165 with a tonnage of 146,993 tons being the largest number shown by any foreign port in the world.

HAWAII FOR HEALTH.—Hawaii is considered by physicians as one of the best resorts for persons affected with pulmonary complaints. The equilibrity of the temperature, the purity of the air and water, the dry and elevated situation of some of the resorts are all in its favor. Pulmonary complaints seldom if ever originate at the islands, owing to the even temperature, and are often cured.

'As a health resort,' says a recent traveler, 'the Hawaiian Islands have long enjoyed a most enviable reputation. They combine in a measure all the advantages of Colorado, Florida, Southern California and the Bermudas. The climate is celebrated for its equability. The temperature the year round is nearly always the same, averaging 75 degrees, with slight variations above and below. It varies, of course, with the elevation, and by going up the sides of the mountain, one can find any temperature he desires. For those who are tired of seeing the thermometer bob up and down, as it does in the

United States, I can confidently recommend the climate of any of the islands in this group, and can guarantee that they will always find the thermometer in an agreeable state of equilibrium.'

A medical gentleman, who resided on these islands for a number of years, says: 'Situated as they are in the very midst of the vast Pacific, without any extensive inland causes to affect the temperature, and remote from the chilling winds of the temperate and frigid zones, the Hawaiian Islands possess a most remarkable evenness in the degree of atmospheric temperature. Cool breezes by day from the sea, and by night from the mountains, serve to mitigate the heat produced by the vertical sun, and to render the climate extremely pleasant and healthy. The thermometer varies but little from day to day, and from month to month; and what will especially be remarked, all portions of the islands, along the shores, are alike in this respect. Districts most parched by heat and drought do not differ essentially in temperature from those sections where almost daily showers and perpetual trade winds prevail.'

Physicians of eminence, who have resided here as well as in other noted health resorts, have declared that these islands 'possess climatic advantages superior to any of the health resorts in the eastern, southern or western coast of the United States. As such they cannot be excelled in any part of the world. The range of temperature and moisture, at various elevations and exposures, is considerable, and there is scarcely a constitutional disease that may not be ameliorated, if not cured, by judicious selection of residence on one or other island of the group.'

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The revenue of the Hawaiian Government for the two years ending March 31, 1894, was $3,587,204, and the expenditures for the same period were $3,715,232. The average annual receipts for the eight years ending with the above date, has been $1,883,607; and the average annual expenses for the same period, $1,971,739. The national debt is $3,585,151, mostly at

six per cent. interest. Part of this is due to the Postal Savings Bank, and the balance is held in Hawaii and England. In London, Hawaiian bonds are quoted at 113, which is the best index of the credit of this government in Europe. The finances of this government are well administered.

The revenue is derived chiefly from internal taxes, license fees, sales of public lands, rents, internal commerce, etc., and from customs duties. The annual taxes are quite moderate: on property, real or personal, one per cent; poll tax, one dollar for each male; school and road tax, each two dollars; dog tax, one dollar; carts, two dollars; carriages, five dollars. Duties on foreign goods imported, range from five to twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, except such as are free or exempt under the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Spirits, wines and beers pay higher duties. Opium is prohibited. The custom house collects about one-third of the annual revenue.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF HAWAII.—A conspicuous example of the development of a nation's commerce under the fostering protection of reciprocity is afforded by Hawaii. In making a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii the United States adopted a system very similar to that of Great Britain towards her numerous colonies—a system of mutual benefit in trade and commerce. It is this policy that has built up the Australasian colonies, which are developing with a growth that is truly wonderful. From a small exchange of products between Hawaii and America twenty years ago, it has grown to twenty times what it then was. And more than this, the foreign trade of Hawaii is almost exclusively with the United States. Of the entire exports from Hawaii, she takes 98.42, or nearly all. And in the carrying trade between the two countries, American ships take 84.67 per cent., and Hawaiian ships take 5.09 per cent., the two nations combined carrying nearly nine-tenths of the whole. This is unquestionably the result of the mutual reciprocity which is now existing.

It will be of interest to some of the readers of this book to see what the commerce consists of, and with this object the

following statistics are inserted, being from the report made by the Collector-General of Customs to the Minister of Finance for year ending 1894. The table shows the exports of produce:

ARTICLES.		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Sugar	pounds	306,684,993	$8,473,609 10
Rice	pounds	7,803,972	327,384 09
Coffee	pounds	189,150	38,117 50
Bananas	bunches	123,004	124,507 12
Wool	pounds	261,337	18,866 03
Hides	pieces	21,603	34,168 54
Pineapples	pieces	44,903	9,889 81
Goat Skins	pieces	6,759	2,304 70
Sheep Skins	pieces	6,472	820 10
Molasses	gallons	72,979	6,050 11
Betel Leaves	boxes	114	612 00
Taro Flour	pounds	1,100	70 00
Watermelons	pieces	1,619	323 10
Plants, Seeds	pieces		13 00
Sundry Fruit	boxes		1,877 15
Awa	pounds	32	203 10
Bones and Horns	pounds	28,320	366 55
Curios	packages		550 00
Sundries			13,577 87
Foreign Value			87,484 69
Total			$9,140,194 56

The growth and development of the sugar industry in Hawaii during the past eighteen years may be seen by the following statistics:

	Pounds Sugar.	*Gallons Molasses.*		*Pounds Sugar.*	*Gallons Molasses.*
1876	26,073,429	130,093	1886	216,223,615	113,147
1877	25,575,965	151,426	1887	212,761,647	71,222
1878	38,431,458	93,136	1888	235,888,346	47,965
1879	59,020,972	87,475	1889	242,165,835	54,638
1880	63,583,871	198,355	1890	259,798,462	8,661
1881	93,789,483	263,587	1891	274,983,580	55,845
1882	114,177,938	221,293	1892	263,656,715	47,988
1883	114,107,156	194,997	1893	330,822,879	67,282
1884	141,653,923	110,530	1894	306,684,993	72,979
1885	171,350,314	57,931			

Total Domestic Exports for 1894	$ 9,140,194 56
Total Domestic Imports for 1894	5,713,181 43
Total Foreign Trade	$14,853.375 99
Exports exceeded Imports by	$ 3,437,013 13

The sugar exports for 1894 show a small decline from the previous year, attributable to its being an off year, when the crop shows a falling off. The same is noticed for 1892 as compared with 1891, though the same or greater area of land may have been planted than in the previous year.

The number of passengers arriving from foreign countries during 1894 was 8,114, and the number of departures 5,477, showing an excess of 2,637 arrivals.

The total receipts from the department of Customs for 1894 were $522,855.41, or about one-third of the public revenue.

AMERICAN TONNAGE AT HONOLULU.—Another noteworthy fact, in connection with reciprocal trade with Hawaii is the amount of American tonnage which it brings to this port. A table prepared by Mr. F. P. Hastings, Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington, has been published, showing that Honolulu ranks first of any foreign port as regards the number of American vessels engaged in trade, the total amount of tonnage entering the port for the year ending June 30, 1893 having been 165, registering 146,993 tons, as shown below:

PORT.	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
Antwerp	19	45,024
Hamburg	2	4,320
Havre	10	16,453
Hongkong	79	137,473
Honolulu	165	146,993
Liverpool	43	92,932
Manila	10	13,591
Rio Janeiro	64	46,310
Southampton	29	177,573
Sydney, N. S. W.	29	33,568
Valparaiso	10	9,264
Yokohama, Japan	65	165,074

The small number of arrivals at Southampton and Yokohama and the large tonnage there, is solely due to the fact that the arrivals at each port were mostly large mail steamers. At Southampton the arrivals were almost exclusively the two large American steamships New York and Paris, of some 8000 tons each. Honolulu really stands at the head of the list, as the 165 vessels average only about 900 tons each, and are the best evidence of the large commerce centering here.

A TOURISTS'S VIEWS.

Hon. Samuel M. Shortridge, the eminent lawyer of San Francisco, who spent two months in these islands, said in an interview:

'There was much to surprise me in my first observation at Hawaii. In point of fact, and I may as well acknowledge it, I was nothing less than astonished at the many evidences of solid business thrift and progress everywhere visible, not only in Honolulu, but also throughout the islands.

'At the island capital I found a system of excellently cared for streets, solid brick buildings, an electric light plant supplying perfect illumination for both public and private use. Further than this, I found there perhaps the most perfect and certainly the cheapest telephone system that I ever met with. My reference to its cheapness of course applies to the question of what it costs its patrons to use it.

'They put the telephone in your house or office and charge you $2.50 a month for it, and you are free to make all the use you can of it. There is no such thing as the extra five-cents-a-message charge.

'Nor was this all. The attention that is bestowed upon the streets is manifested in an equal degree in the care of the beautiful parks of the city. Everywhere are substantial and well-built business structures and elegant residences, many of the latter, indeed, being nothing short of palatial. In fact, what I found in Honolulu was in every way equal to what I might have looked for in a progressive and prosperous American city of the like size and population, say of about 25,000 inhabitants. I had read something of the beauty and general advancement of the island capital, but I had not expected to find the evidences of its progress in such number and perfection.

A MODERN PARADISE.—'As to other, what I might call physical, characteristics of Hawaii, well, I simply found it a veritable modern Paradise—as Paradise was, that is, before the serpent entered it, for, as everybody knows, or ought to know, there are no snakes on the islands. I had expected to find it oppressively warm, but I was agreeably surprised to find the

weather delightfully cool and refreshing. This is owing, of course, to the nearness of the sea, and the mountainous character of the island, which is true not only of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, but also of the other islands of the group. The air is wonderfully soft and balmy, laden, too, with the odors of the abundant tropical flora and vegetation. In fact, you cannot take a drive anywhere there without continually inhaling the perfume of bud and blossom, while the air seems fairly throbbing, if it is not too poetical to say so, with the melody of birds and the soft voices of bronze island maidens and the music of the Hawaiian band.

'The Hawaiians are passionately fond of two things—flowers and music—and whenever a mail steamer sails, she is given an 'aloha' by the band. while the natives deck their departing friends with wreaths and garlands of flowers—a custom which they hope, and I too, for that matter, will never fall into disuse. Then, as to the natives' love for music, it is stated on undeniable authority that however much they may object to spending public money for other things, there has yet to be the first objection raised to the appropriation for the maintenance of the Royal band. Being a public institution, supported by the government, it plays in the public parks every day. In the summer months it also furnishes music to the crowds that gather at the beautiful Waikiki bathing resort, situated four miles from Honolulu, and reached by a magnificently kept macadam road.

'Talk about bathing and its delights. Surely nowhere are they to be found in such perfection as at Waikiki. The place is patronized by the best society of the islands, and there are numerous palatial dwellings belonging to wealthy residents. The water is absolutely perfection for bathing purposes, being entirely free from chill. A few hundred yards out are coral reefs, within which the sharks seldom come. Consequently the bathers can enjoy themselves with absolute security and in the summer months the beach is constantly visited by thousands.

A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.—'But delightful as I found all this, what interested me more were the people that I met there, the many progressive, thoughtful, courteous and courtly gentlemen

with whom I was brought in contact, and who, together with the members of their families, during my stay at the islands did so much to make that stay at once delightful and profitable by their agreeable society and the pains they took to explain to me much that was of interest in regard to the condition of the population at large and the system of government. On the latter point I was afforded excellent opportunities for acquiring information, as the legislative body was in session during my stay at the capital, and every courtesy was shown me by the officials whom I met.

'A friendly feeling for the United States exists with the Hawaiians, and I want to say here, in all earnestness, that that feeling should be courted, and its growth encouraged in every proper way. To this end we should attempt and carry out such legislation as will foster the friendship of the islanders for us, and at the same time redound to our mutual benefit.

'People do not, many of them at least, appreciate the importance of the Hawaiian Islands, particularly as affecting our interests. When you consider their geographical position, you will see that they are situated practically in the center of the Pacific Ocean, in the direct line from San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand. Yet that is not half.

'When you begin to study the Nicaragua Canal project and the results of the completion of that great work, which I consider already absolutely assured, you may begin to have some idea of the future greatness of the Hawaiian Islands. Do you not see that a line drawn from Hongkong or India to and through the canal and thence on to Europe or our own Atlantic seaboard, passes in the Pacific directly through the islands? This is the fact. The result is, then, that they must become one of the most important shipping points for victualling and the furnishing of coal and general supplies on the face of the globe. Situated 2100 miles from San Francisco and further yet from any other equally important city, they must become the half-way house, as it were, of all Pacific ocean travel. Looking into the future thus and properly appreciating what we see there, it is impossible not to realize the great need of keeping up thoroughly friendly relations with Hawaii.'

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THE PACIFIC CABLE.—Continuing, Mr. Shortridge dwelt earnestly and at considerable length upon the crying necessity for the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the islands, both from a commercial and strategic point of view. 'War was never an impossibility, and if the United States ever become involved in a struggle with a great maritime nation such as England, the importance of being able to communicate with our fleets in mid-ocean could not be over-estimated. The same was true as regards the commercial utility of the cable. Surveys have shown that the work is feasible, and the estimated cost, something over $2,000,000, is a trifle in comparison to the benefits to be derived. If the cable is laid to the islands there is no reason to doubt that Australia and New Zealand, aided by England, will carry it on to their own shores.'

THE REVOLT OF JANUARY, 1895.

For several months dating from the spring of 1894, occasional rumors were set afloat of an intended uprising of the adherents of the ex-queen, bent on restoring her to the throne. These rumors, which originated in the native papers, could not be traced to any reliable source, and were believed by many to be untrue. Later, it appeared that there was foundation for them, and that the frequent postponement of the coming revolt was owing entirely to the inability of the conspirators to obtain the sinews of war—arms and ammunition, the traffic in which had been strictly prohibited by the government, and was closely watched.

Finally, the leaders in the revolt, who were foreigners and half-whites, arranged during October or November, 1894, with parties abroad for the purchase of several hundred fire-arms and the necessary ammunition, which were to be shipped clandestinely from the United States in a schooner, and landed at some point on the island of Oahu, as agreed on with the owner of the vessel. This plan appears to have been successfully carried out, without reliable knowledge of its details having been received by the Hawaiian Government.

Meanwhile, in November of the same year, a confession, alleged to have been made by one of the royalists, to a newspaper correspondent, was published in two Honolulu newspapers—the daily *Advertiser* and weekly *Gazette*, giving an outline of part of their plan of campaign, in the impending attack on the city of Honolulu, with the avowed object of recovering possession of the Executive Building, formerly the Palace, and restoring the ex-queen to her throne. This confession was believed to be a canard, and very little reliance was placed on it, as the principal military man, who was to head it, had returned to California, and the royalists were known to be almost destitute of arms. However, the publication of the confession warned the government to be on its guard, and to become still better prepared, if possible, for the impending crisis, which would demand the most prompt and vigorous action on its part, should the report prove true.

During December, the royalists received positive advices that the vessel with their arms and ammunition would shortly arrive, which revived the hopes of their leaders, and decided them to plan for the coming change in government. As had been previously arranged, the vessel arrived off Waimanalo, on the windward side of Oahu, and was there boarded at sea by the special agents of the royalists, who received the long-expected war supplies, and landed them safely under cover of the night. The vessel engaged in this contraband traffic is believed to have been the American schooner *H. C. Wahlberg*. These arms were afterwards transferred to one of the small island steamers at Waimanalo, and after a futile attempt to land them at Kakaako, near the entrance to Honolulu harbor, they were finally landed at Diamond Head, not far from where the published 'confession,' before referred to, stated that they would be landed. Later, a part of them were distributed among the royalists, and some were secreted by being buried in the sand.

The opening scene in the rebellion, and the first public intimation of it took place on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, when the military forces were summoned to arms, and stationed at the intersection of the principal streets and around the government buildings, to prevent any surprise in case of attack.

The Executive Building had been for some time strongly guarded with artillery of various kinds, including rapid-firing guns, and it would have required a large force to have captured it. The military reserve, known as the citizens' guard, responded to the call with commendable celerity and before daylight—the hour which had been designated for the rebel attack—a thousand men were under arms for the defense of the government. These forces were equipped with the finest modern repeating rifles, with an abundance of ammunition, well officered and in perfect discipline. It is safe to say that had the attack been made by the royalists, hardly a man of them could have escaped unharmed. As yet, however, nothing was known of the strength of the rebels.

On the receipt of the first report of the gathering of the rebels at Diamond Head, which was about eight o'clock on Sunday evening, a squad of policemen, under command of Captain Robert Parker, was despatched hastily there, with orders to search the house of a Mr. Bertlemann, and seize all arms found in it. On the way thither, they were joined by several members of the citizens' guard, who lived in Kapiolani park near by, and this reconnoitering party moved rapidly to the house above named. While Captain Parker was reading his warrant to Bertlemann, suddenly, and without warning of any kind, fire was opened by the royalists on the police, from a shed in the rear of the dwelling, where a large number of royalists were gathered. Two of the force were shot and fell. These were Lieut. J. Holi, a native Hawaiian policeman, and Hon. Charles L. Carter, of the citizens' guard, who was also representative-elect of the Hawaiian Legislature. The government posse being small and unable to cope with so large an armed force as had met them, it was decided to retreat. Taking the two wounded men, they carried them to the dwelling of Mr. Carter, distant perhaps quarter of a mile, from which telephone messages were sent to the city for physicians to attend. Mr. Carter was found to have been shot in the abdomen, and the wound proved fatal, as he died before morning. Mr. Holi's wound was in the arm, and healed up in a few days. The death of Mr. Carter was a terrible shock, not only to his family

and relations, but to the whole community, and roused a spirit of determination such as had never been seen before in Honolulu.

During the night, the rebels moved from their exposed position in front of Diamond Head, part of them camping on the seashore, one or two miles farther south or east, while a portion went up into the summit crater bowl of Diamond Head, which was a very strong position, had they been provided with food and water, which, however, was not the case. Others moved along the ridge back of Diamond Head to the foot hills of the mountain, cutting off all communication between the city and the country beyond or east of Diamond Head. It is said to have been their plan to have marched into Honolulu about daybreak Monday morning, when they expected to be joined by the rebels in the city, and in the disturbance caused by their entry, to have taken possession of the Executive Building, before the citizens were aware of what was going on. The arrival of the police at Bertlemann's took them by surprise, and they were compelled to act on the defensive before their plans of attack were completed.

The rebel forces were thus surprised and somewhat scattered through fear of being surrounded and captured, but still had to keep a force on the shore, where their arms were stored or hidden, and where they expected to receive supplies of food and re-inforcements of men, who had been instructed to assemble there. In order to dislodge them from their strong position, the steam tug *Alert*, armed with a howitzer and a company of sharpshooters, proceeded as near to the shore as possible, and fired several shells into their camps, which, as they exploded, created consternation, and had the effect of driving them back to the ridge which connects Diamond Head with the mountain range. The country in this neighborhood is covered with a dense lantana and mimosa thicket, affording shelter from any attacking force. They were, however, met by troops from the city and driven first to the foot hills and then back to the mountain passes, which are difficult of access. At several sheltered points they made a stand, and checked the advance of the government troops.

From this time on, the contest became one of skirmishing in the thickets, and each day brought out some rebels who had been hiding in the bushes, half starved and suffering for want of clothing. On the 14th of January, Captains Nowlein and Wilcox were discovered and arrested, while hiding in secluded houses, and with them were captured a number of their white aids. Soon after, many natives who had been engaged in the revolt voluntarily surrendered, and were glad to be taken charge of, as they preferred to become prisoners of war to suffering such discomforts. This virtually ended the rebellion, although the volunteers were kept under arms for several days, to guard against any possible demonstration from unknown sources.

On the 18th of January, a military commission or court martial convened in the council room of the Executive Building, known formerly as the throne room, for the trial of those who had been openly or secretly engaged in the revolt. This court continued in daily session for about six weeks. It was composed of Justice Whiting of the Circuit Court, Wm. A. Kinney, attorney, as Judge Advocate, and seven of the highest officers in the military service. Over two hundred and fifty persons were brought before it for trial, some for treason, others for misprision of treason and conspiracy. After several weeks session, it was dissolved March 19.

The result of the trials was the conviction of 190 persons as concerned, either actively or secretly, in aiding and abetting the effort to overturn the present government and to restore the ex-queen. Of these 150 were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor, with fine attached. The fines were in many cases remitted by the executive. Six principals were sentenced to thirty-five years' hard labor and a fine of $10,000 each. Some people insisted on capital punishment as the only just sentence; but the executive has shown wisdom in not resorting to this extreme measure in any case. The ex-queen was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine. All those found armed on her premises, as also others who had been forced into service involuntarily were released without punishment. A number of those implicated

were given their choice of a trial or to leave the country and not to return without permission, and chose to leave. Those who gave states evidence were not tried, but given their freedom.

Among the most startling incidents of the revolt was the arrest of the ex-queen, Liliuokalani, which was made on the 14th of January. She was at once transferred to an upper room in the Executive Building, and made no objection to the arrest. A search of her premises resulted in the discovery of a large number of new rifles, pistols, swords and dynamite bombs, the finding of which created a sensation, not only among the authorities, but throughout the city. In addition, no less than forty armed natives were found in the rear of the dwelling, which constituted her body guard, all of whom were arrested and afterwards released. A few days later, she sent to President Dole a statement, prepared by her legal adviser. This proved to be a full and complete abdication of her claim to the throne, the principal declarations being contained in the following paragraphs:

'First. In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I hereby do fully and unequivocally admit and declare that the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended, and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty, to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

'Second. For myself, my heirs and successors, I do hereby and without any mental reservation or modification, and fully, finally, unequivocally, irrevocably, and forever abdicate, renounce and release unto the Government of the Republic of Hawaii and its legitimate successors forever, all claims or pretensions whatsoever to the late throne of Hawaii, or to the late monarchy of Hawaii, or to any past, or to the existing, or to any future Government of Hawaii, or under or by reason of any present or formerly existing constitution, statute, law,

position, right or claim of any and every kind, name or nature whatsoever, and whether the same consist of pecuniary or property considerations, or of personal status, hereby forever renouncing, disowning, and disclaiming all rights, claims, demands, privileges, honors, emoluments, titles and prerogatives whatsoever, under or by virtue of any former, or the existing Government, constitution, statute, law or custom of the Hawaiian Islands whatsoever, save and excepting only such rights and privileges as belong to me in common with all private citizens of, or residents in the Republic of Hawaii.

'Third. I do hereby respectfully implore for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii, such degree of executive clemency as the Government may deem to be consistent with its duty to the community, and such as a due regard for its violated laws may permit.

'Fourth. It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity, or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of its people, under and subject to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

'Fifth. I hereby offer and present my duly certified oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.'

The receipt of this document was formally acknowledged by the government on the 29th of January. The ex-queen was tried before the military commission on the 7th of February, and subsequently sentenced to five years imprisonment and five thousand dollars fine. She has been assigned an apartment in one of the parlor chambers of the Executive Building, and will be allowed one female attendant.

It is hardly necessary to add that her statement made no impression on the military court or with the public, and there was but one opinion regarding her and the document. The case was too clear to admit of any doubt, and the prejudice against her was greatly increased by another document sent by her to the government, in which she endeavored to justify her own course. Her name has passed into history, and posterity will judge her by her acts.

It is not likely that there will be another attempt at revolution, so long as the present government exists. It was estab-

lished solely for maintaining peace, security and the honest administration of public affairs. It seeks only the prosperity of Hawaii, regardless of race or color, nationality or creed. Its main object is to secure some form of union with America, by which her glorious protecting flag shall wave with its stars and stripes over all this fair group of isles.

In closing this brief account of the attempt to overthrow the present government of the Republic of Hawaii, it may not be amiss to refer to the work done by our citizen soldiery. They have earned a name and reputation which will be a guaranty in any future disturbance, should it ever occur, that they are ready, at a moment's call, to rise in defense of the public peace, and above all in defense of the Flag of Hawaii, the youngest of the world's republics.

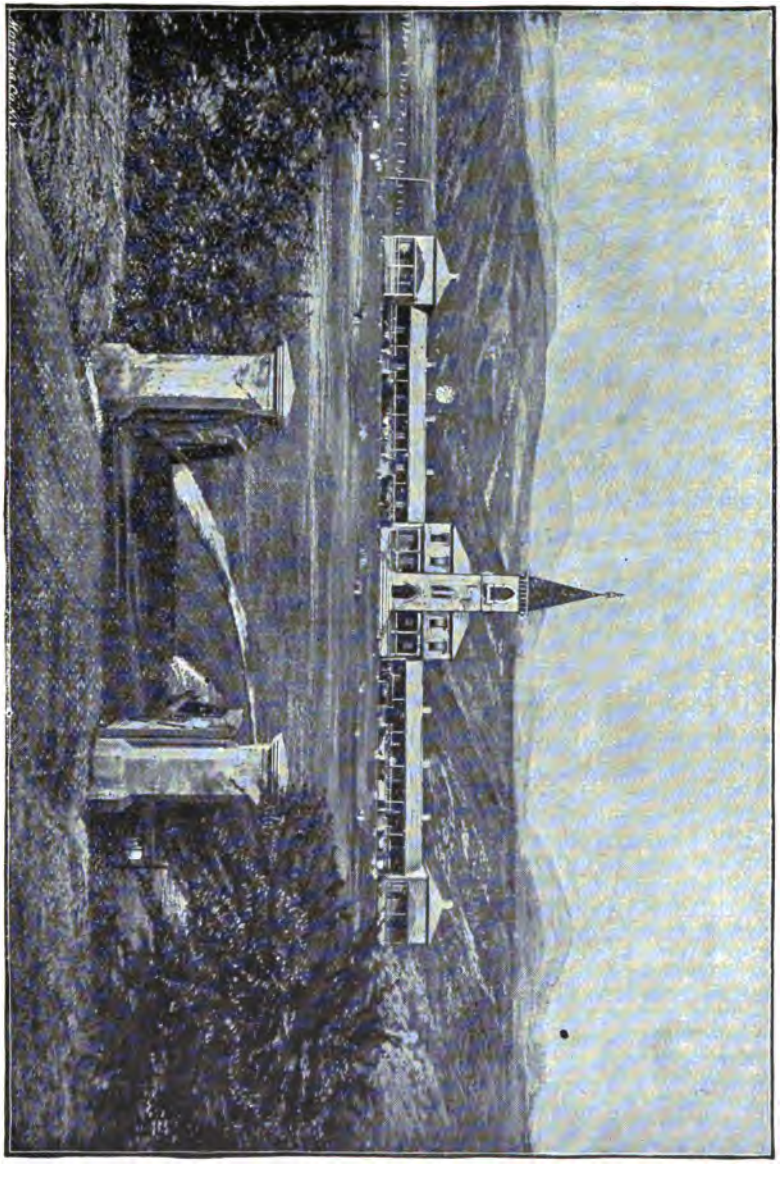
LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII!

VALUE OF PEARL HARBOR AS A NAVAL STATION.

Pearl Harbor can be rendered absolutely impregnable, both by batteries at its mouth and by fortifications in its rear, as the land rises rapidly in its immediate vicinity. Honolulu is only seven miles from Pearl Harbor by direct water line. The banks of the lagoons facing on deep water will furnish approximately thirty miles of docks. There is ample room within the harbor to accommodate all the navies of the world, with room for maneuvering. The lagoons are from quarter of a mile to a mile across, with practically no shoals or rocks except in a few places near the banks. The only other place in the islands at which a vessel can land alongside of a wharf is at Honolulu, which, although an extremely safe harbor, is so small that is it already somewhat cramped for commercial needs. There is not room in it for establishing a naval station of any size.

There is one other harbor which might be made available for vessels to come up to the wharf in the port of Hilo, in the island of Hawaii, but it would require the erection of an exten-

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S TRIP TO THE VOLCANO.



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sive breakwater of about a mile in length to make it safe in northerly storms and an expenditure of several millions of dollars. Being at the head of the bay it is also subject to tidal waves which do not affect Pearl Harbor in the slightest, for it is entered by such a long, narrow channel that tidal waves have absolutely no effect upon it. There is no possibility of storms from any direction having any effect upon shipping in Pearl Harbor, as it is so perfectly landlocked. Pearl Harbor is pronounced the best and safest harbor on the Pacific by military and naval experts of all nationalities who have examined it. The harbor has an abundance of fresh water, natural springs running out of the surrounding bluffs in all directions, and artesian wells can be struck at a depth of from 300 to 400 feet, the water rising to a height of thirty-two feet above sea level, flowing freely, with an output of 2,000,000 gallons and upward every twenty-four hours from a nine-inch pipe. Several of these wells have already been drilled within a hundred feet of each other, and each well gives out a steady flow with scarcely any diminution by reason of the number.

The distance across the Pacific is so great, being 9,000 miles from Panama to Hong Kong, that not one of the new fast cruisers of the United States, not even the Columbia, can cross the Pacific at full speed without coaling at Honolulu. They can do so at a ten-knot speed, but if their great speed is to be made available when it is needed going any distance from San Francisco, either south or west, they will have to recoal at Honolulu.

These islands are the only spot north of the equator where a drop of drinking water, a crumb of bread, or an ounce of coal may be obtained.

Were the islands situated in the Atlantic ocean in the same relative position to Europe as they are now to the United States, and England had the same inducement extended there as Hawaii now offers this country, she could command the commerce of all Europe and America.

Nearly all the area back of Pearl City and south of the harbor is owned by the Oahu Land Company, but to the south of it Dr. J. McGrew, who was a surgeon on Gen. John A.

Logan's staff during the war, has a plantation of several hundred acres.

Mr. S. M. Damon, the secretary of the treasury under the republican government, owns the very important tract at the right of the entrance to the harbor, and that to the left belongs to J. I. Dowsett, a resident of Honolulu, who was born in the Hawaiian Islands of English parentage. Back of his property is the Ewa sugar plantation, owned by James Campbell, a Scotchman, but leased for fifty years to the Oahu Railway and Land Company.

Ford's Island, which is entirely surrounded by at least thirty feet of water, and on which it is supposed the government may locate the warehouse of the naval station, has an area of 345 acres and is owned by C. A. Brown, an American, who offered it for sale to the United States several years ago, when the treaty was first concluded, and, it is understood, is willing to stand by his proposition. The long tongue of land which stretches down into the harbor is owned by the wife of Mr. Brown, who is a native half-caste Hawaiian. That is also for sale, and at the same price that was submitted to the United States Government some years ago.

W. E. C.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.]

There are sweet enchanted islands, where the lofty mountains rise
Far above the waste of waters to the blue of sunlit skies;—
Where the wide Pacific murmurs, and the turquoise-tinted waves
Roll in long foam-crested billows o'er the chambers and the caves,
In the dim, mysterious vaults, where the sea-weed idly swings,
And through the rosy corridors the wild sea-music rings.

Long years and years have vanished since I trod the radiant shore,
Yet my longing ears are haunted by the deep-voiced ocean's roar:
Long years and years have vanished since I heard the rythmic psalms
The wandering zephyrs chanted in the crowns of swaying palms,
When I walked the silvery beaches by the shores of Waikiki.
Yet, though years may come and go, dear sweet memories I'll retain,
And in fancy I can wander by the sun-kissed hills again.
I can climb again the Pali, under Lanihuli's spire;

I can see the gleaming curtains with a sheen like emerald fire
Swinging down the rocky ledges where the perfumed *maile* weaves
A green embroidered garment, and the garnitures of leaves
Wind their way through crooks and crannies of the rocky mountain face,
And enfold the rugged battlements in a close and fond embrace.

From the dizzy mountain pinnacle I gaze with raptured eye
O'er the rolling wind-swept plains where the gleaming cane fields lie,
And beyond the wandering shadows on the green and russet plain,
Where to northward, Kualoa closes up the mountain chain.
Once more again, O Tantalus ! from thy summit I'll descry
Above the shining waters, the cloven peaks of Molokai ;
And above the azure waters, clad in grey and vermeil-red,
In the dim and hazy distance I can see old Diamond Head.
There's a sound of liquid music, and a babbling of the rills,
Floating upwards from the gorges and the hollows of the hills,
And the happy birds in chorus sing aloud in nature's choir
Where the woods are deep and shady, and the blooms are red with fire,
And the tropic bird just startled where the wild thunbergia clings,
Lights the forest for a moment with the glory of his wings.
Like mighty silhouettes upreared 'gainst a flaming golden sky
I can see the empurpled peaks of the distant Waianae,
As beyond them to the ocean sings the day-god's crimsoned car,
The land and sea are glorified in a blaze of cinnabar.

Hail, Garden Island ! fairest isle beneath the sun,
Where the mountains kiss the clouds and the radiant rivers run
Through thy deep sequestered valleys and thy flower-embordered leas,
All the air is full of music when wind-fingers strike the keys,
And the earth is full of melody, a gush of liquid notes
Fills the forest rafters from unnumbered feathered throats.
Stand we here upon this summit, gaze across the azure bay,
Where Haena's misty headland breaks the sky line far away,
See beyond the verdant hollows gorgeous battlements that keep
Watch and ward above the valley where the river lies asleep.

It is said, O! Hanalei, that a traveler resting here,
In thy glory and thy beauty saw the valley of Cashmere.
I can see the lofty ranges in their robes of green and gold,
And I dream and wonder often if the Paradise of old
Was like thee in all thy beauty laid beneath the stainless skies,
Where there's bud and bloom forever, and the summer never dies.
Far beyond the singing waters, 'neath the sunset's vivid fires,
There are rosy cloudlets breaking 'gainst the flower-bespangled spires
Of the peaks beyond Waioli, set against the crimson sky,
High above the dark Wainiha and the vale of Lumahai.
Ride we eastward in the morning when the sky is glowing red,

And the lazy mists are drooping o'er Waialeale's head,
O'er the broad and breezy uplands until we a moment rein
By a bright and dreamy valley lying far below the plain.
We would linger, fondly linger, but the sun is wearing high,
Just a moment we look down into green Kalihiwai.
Then we hear the rippling laughter of melodious mountain springs,
And we list the joyous melody the Kilauea sings,
Leaping down the sleepy hollows in the mazy light and shade,
Where the sunshine lies upon it in a tangled silver braid.
On we go, by dale and valley, where the falling waters kiss
With rapturous lips the blossoms in many a green abyss.
Here the wild Wailua thunders down the rugged rocky fells,
Or sinks to lowly murmurings in the hushed and holy dells,
Where the wild lianas clamber in the green-groined vault of leaves,
And the pendant morning glory a roof of radiance weaves,
Above the rippling waters in the glamour and the gloom,
'Neath the red *ohia's* flames and the fern's feathery plume.
On we go, by hill and hollow, past Lihue's fields of cane,
Past Koloa and Waiheo through the winding forest fane
Where huge *koas* arch the pathway, and through wide *kukui* groves,
Where the gold *poolanui* lighteth up the dim alcoves.

I stand again enchanted by the glorious mountain walls,
And I see the crystal flashing of the Hanapepe falls,
Where the pent-up torrent leaping from the bosom of a cloud—
Hanging o'er the snowy foam rills like a rainbow-tinted shroud—
Flashes down the green-swathed precipice in fretted flakes of foam,
And goes singing down the valley till it finds its ocean home.
Ringed by misty mountain summits, Makaweli, like a dream
Of the ancient Eden, lieth far below the hills supreme.
In the isles a proverb runneth, 'See Waimea and then die!'
For no fairer land than this was e'er seen by mortal eye;
For the vallies ring with music and the forests clap their hands
From Haena's misty headland round to Mana's singing sands.

Sailing o'er translucent waters, past Oahu and Lanai,
High above the foam-capped billows in the distance we descry
The cloud-wreathed domes of Maui, and ere starry night droops down,
In the bay we cast our anchor, 'neath the hoary mountain's crown,
Where a flaming belt of palm trees guards the sloping, silvery shore,
But the white-winged sails of commerce seek the harbor never more.
Here Lahaina sleeps and slumbers, and the algarobas meet
And entwine their gnarled branches up above the lonely street;
Here the starry jasmine clambers and the lime and orange blow,
While the soft winds chant the requiems of the days of long ago,
And the tufted palm trees, shaken by the perfume-laden blast

Chant a loud *auwe* in chorus for the glory of the past.
Let us climb the windy ridges looking o'er Maalaea bay,—
Canter down the dusty highways 'neath the sun's unclouded ray,
Where the rambling pathway leads us through the fields of Waikapu,
And beyond the sandy ridges towering far into the blue,
Where the crouching cloudlets linger, see yon mighty mountain dome,
Where, in long-forgotten ages, the red fire-fiend had his home;
When the smoke above the caldron put the sun in an eclipse,
And the blood-red foam was seething round the crater's ruddy lips;
When the mountain rocked and reeled 'neath the demon's iron clutch,
And springs of living fire sprang up at the demon's fiery touch,—
When the lurid rivers rushed down the mountain side like blood,
And death and darkness followed the deep Avernian flood.
But the fiery strife is ended and the fiend no longer reigns;
Now the long, smooth slopes are covered with wide-sqreading fields of canes.
Stand we here upon the summit of this lofty mountain height,
See the clouds swing round beneath us, all luminous and white.
Looking downwards from the dizzy verge above the crater floor,
See the clouds like seas of jasper fill the pit from shore to shore;
As they drift before the trade winds through the gap above Kaupo,
And in waves of wind-tossed vapor roll with noiseless ebb and flow,
Seas of pearl and of agate break against the crater wall.
There's a spell like some enchantment in their silent rise and fall,
Till the windy arms beneath them toss them o'er the crater's rim,
And the charred and blackened ridges lie before us bare and grim.
Round the mountain foot I wander where the blue Pacific's waves
Fret and foam around the headlands and the deep unsounded caves,
Up and down the gleaming gorges—toiling slowly on the verge
Of the steep and giddy pathway—hung above the ocean's surge,
Past Kaupo and Kipahulu, on to Hana and Koolau,
Where the woods are deep and dewy, and the golden-tinted *hau*
Lights the twilight of the forest, and beneath the grey-green gloom
Swing the trailing vines and creepers from the rafters, all abloom,
Up and down ravines and gulches where the weird *lauhala* clings,
And the mountain echoes answer the sweet song the brooklet sings,
See the peaks of Western Maui rise like pale grey minster towers,
While the sea-born clouds above them droop in sprays of silver showers;
Tread the gorge behind Wailuku, wade the brimming crystal flood,
Which the olden legend telleth once ran reeking red with blood.
But the battle flags are furled, and of war there is surcease,
And from island unto island waves the olive branch of peace.
Once again I see the valley laid asleep between the hills,
And my ears drink in the laughter and the music of the rills:
I see the gleaming bastions keeping ward above the deeps,
And the lazy vapors hanging round the battlemented keeps.

I see warp and woof of blossom down the shining hills unrolled,
And a fire of gold and crimson burn above the wooded fold.
Through a tangled maze of creepers and blooms of radiant hue,
The 'Needle's' green-draped finger pointeth 'Godward through the blue.'
Oh! I long once more to wander,—but the fates they tell me nay,—
Through the deep Iao Valley, and the gorge behind Waihee.

Leaving Maui far behind us in the darkest noon of night,
In the deep blue arch above us all the stars are burning white,
While the wild winds lay their fingers on the cordage as a lyre,
Like a snake behind the vessel trails a living stream of fire.
There's a phosphorescent gleaming in the furrows of the foam,
And the stars grow wan and wasted, hanging high in heaven's dome.
In the east a radiant flush proclaims the advent of the dawn,
And above the purple waters pale grey veils of thinnest lawn
Hang around the mountain slopes; and Mauna Kea's crest of snow
And the dome of Mauna Loa are enkindled with a glow
From the fiery orient rising, and the shadows of the night
Taking wing, have left behind them all the highlands clothed in light.
Then we sail by cliffs and canyons, and with raptured eyes behold
All the heights and verdant vallies in a blaze of green and gold—
Past Waipio and Waimanu, with the ridges clothed in bloom,
Where the hau, the oleander and ohia all illume
The deep and tangled forest, and the wind-tossed cataracts play
'Neath the iris-spangled arches and go singing on their way.
So we sail pellucid waters, and pursue our seaward way,
Till our vessel drops her anchor in the far-famed Hilo Bay.
Where beyond the sandy borders the glad rivers rise and run,
And beyond the illumined waters—like silver in the sun—
The enchanted city slumbers, 'neath the crowns of pensile palms,
And the wandering winds are laden with odoriferous balms.
Through laughing leaves the sunlight slips where the starry jasmines climb,
And the ambient air is vocal with a low-toned liquid rhyme
Where the sparkling waters ripple with their tinkling silver feet
Under palms and *avacados* hanging o'er the shady street.
The city spires shoot upward o'er the foliage-fretted plain,
Through a rosy foam of blossoms and a mist of vermeil rain
That are drifted o'er the leafage of the heavy-scented bowers,
And the paths are only mazes in a wilderness of flowers.

Far beyond the dreamland city, where the belt of forest creeps
Up the slopes of Mauna Loa, and beyond the fern-clad steeps,
See the pillared cloud arising to the skies on saffron wings,
And the yellow, sulphury vapors from the lurid, fiery springs
Stream athwart the blue of heaven from old Pele's red domain,
Where the shuddering rocks are crimsoned with a flush of fiery rain.

Stand we here in awe and terror by the brink of the abyss,
Where the red-lipped billows foam and the fiery cataracts hiss ;
See the wild upleaping fountains toss their gory crests on high,
And Gehenna's eyrie lightnings blaze across the vaulted sky ;
Red-winged demons hold high revel where the crimson fountains flare,
And the hot winds scream and whistle through the folds of Pele's hair.
The lurid tongues of flame leap high on the dark Plutonian shore,
The thundering echoes answer back the loud, resounding roar
Of the red-tongued flames and billows 'gainst the wall impetuous hurled
In this pit of Kilauea, the 'Inferno of the World.'

Fancy will not close her pinions, onward, onward, still we go,
Round the slopes of Mauna Loa, over old-time lava flow,
Through Kau and into Kona, and through woodland mazes ride,
In a green and hazy twilight, high above the sapphire tide,
Where the lazy waves roll shoreward to the beaches far below,
And in shining lines of silver lap the sands of Napoopoo.
And we swing around the ridges 'neath Hualalai's grey cope,
Where the woods with radiant blossoms adorn the mountain slope.
The trade winds drive before them full-lipped clouds of summer rains,
As we tramp the luscious grasses on the high Waimea plains.
There's a glow of rose and amber in the hazy western sky,
As we cross the sandy ridges to the bay of Kawaihae ;
Ere night's great shadowy curtain folds its purple o'er the blue,
The mountains fade behind us, and we wave our last adieu.

'God's own country,' sang the poet, of a far-off southern clime, *
Heir to all the fame and glory of a nation in its prime.
There is ONLY ONE God's country 'neath the all-beholding sun,
Where the woods are fired with blossom, and the radiant rivers run ;
Where the mountain slopes are girdled with a zone of bud and bloom,
And the winds are heavy-laden with a plunder of perfume ;
And the palms by silver beaches lift their foreheads to the breeze,
And swing their golden crowns above the amethystine seas.
There is only one God's country laid beneath the azure sky,
The ONLY earthly Paradise, THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII !

CHARLES H. EWART.

Dalbeattie, Scotland.

*[New Zealand.]

The cocoa tree, from which chocolate is made, grows well on these islands, and bears in from five to seven years from the planting. A plantation of cocoa is as easily cared for as coffee, and is not so liable to injury from disease. A full description of the mode of planting it can be found in the Planters' Monthly for 1893.

THE DESTINY OF HAWAII.—To any power that should wish to control the North Pacific the possession of the Sandwich Islands would be all-important, if not a necessity. In view of the fact, however, that it has been Americans, more than any other people, who have made the islands what they are; that it is to American capital and American enterprise that the present prosperous condition and the commercial standing of the nation is mainly due; that Americans still continue to have the greatest interests vested here, practically controlling, if not actually owning, the kingdom, it is but reasonable to suppose that the United States will, when the time comes, put in her claim for the ownership of the islands, and that 'Uncle Sam' will be able to convince all competitors that such claim is the only legitimate one, and the only one that can have a hearing. And in view of my faith in 'Uncle Sam's' ability to enforce his rights, if called upon to do so, I think I can safely venture the prediction that the Hawaiian Islands are destined at no distant day to become the prized tropical gardens of the western portion of our great and growing commonwealth.

J. A. ZAHM.

A COMMENDATION.—The following brief note from a well-known physician of San Francisco, who spent several years here, speaks for itself:

DEAR SIR: I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the 'Tourists' Guide through Hawaii,' and to tell you how much I appreciate it. It is simply perfect; and to one who has been there, as I have, it brings back most vividly the beauties of your Paradise of the Pacific. To those who have not been there, it will, no doubt, seem more like a fairy tale; but after having seen Hawaii, they will endorse every line of it. You have collected together a large amount of really valuable information, which all who are interested in the islands ought to know.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. MARTIN.

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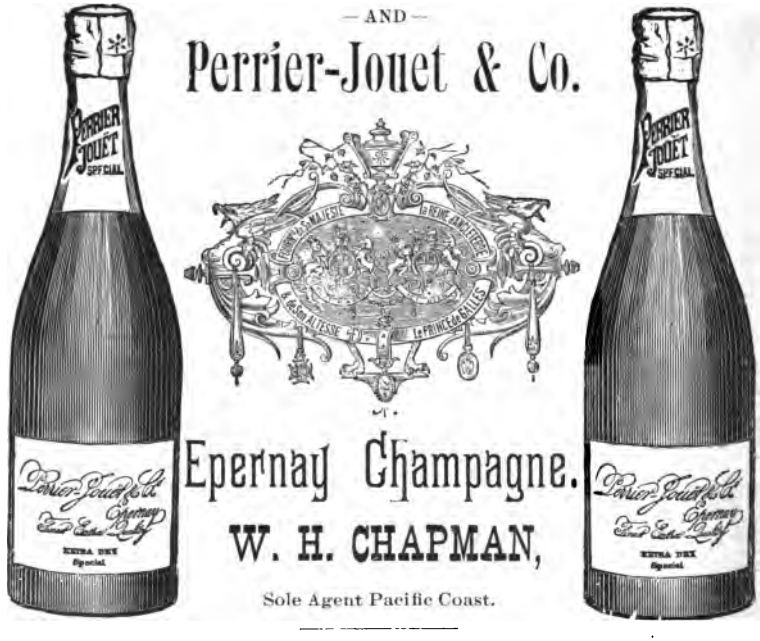

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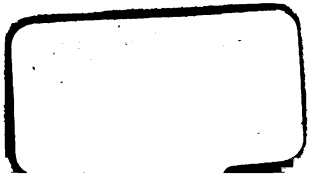
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